The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Workings of the Signal Service at Pittsburgh.

THE CHINESE INDEMITY FUND.

Pacific Railroad Telegraph Rates to the Government.

APPLICANTS FOR THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Financiers Before the Ways and Means Committee.

THE SYNDICATE QUESTION CONSIDERED.

Liberal Chairmen on Important Committees.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1873.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

It having been officially announced that the successor of Gen. F. W. Walker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, would not be appointed until the return of Secretary Delano, the numerous applicants for the position have been quietly studying the situation and strengthening their position.

The reason for General Walker's resignation was the labor connected with the position, the responsibility of disbursing some five or six million dollars, and the meagre salary. An effort, seconded by the Secretary of the Interior, was made to induce Gen. O. O. Howard to accept the position, but its acceptance would have involved his resignation of his position in the army, which is for life, and at a higher salary. He firmly declined the honor.

Gen. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, was spoken of in this connection, but his present position being a more honorable one, paying a higher salary and giving him much of the time the control of Commissioner, he did not consider the question of acceptance, and when informally offered him he most peremptorily declined it. Among the applicants who are using all the influence they can command are A. O. Aldes, of Vermont, Chairman of the Southern Claims Commission, who is said to be supported by Senators Edwards and Conkling; W. E. Allen, by Senators Howe and Carpenter; Dr. Weeks, of New York, by Senator Hitchcock; Captain Alvord, of Virginia, supported by no one in particular, and some western man supported by Senator Pomeroy. There are quite a number of other applicants, but these are the most prominent.

It is probable that none of these will be appointed, but that some gentleman who has not yet been mentioned in connection with the position and who is not seeking the office will be appointed.

THOSE LIBERAL CHAIRMEN.

There are three chairmen of important House Committees who deserted the Republican party during the late Presidential campaign and went over to the Democracy, where they did all that lay in their power to defeat the party that put them into Congress. Their names are John F. Farnsworth, of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads; N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Austin Blair, of Michigan, chairman of the Committee of Claims. Each of these gentlemen should have vacated their chairmanships the first day of the session, but they had thought best to take a different course. It is stated that a Liberal caucus was held early in the session, in which it was agreed that Gen. Banks should offer, in open session, without notice, to resign his chairmanship. It was pretty clearly seen that if Gen. Banks, being the most popular Liberal in the House, should spring the matter of his resignation unexpected upon the House, a majority of the members would, acting upon the impulse of the minute, refuse to accept it; and a convenient excuse could thus be furnished the other Liberals for not offering their resignations at all.

It worked precisely as was expected. The House being taken unawares refused to accept the resignation tendered by General Banks, and Messrs. Farnsworth and Blair did not even offer to give up their Chairmanships.

There has been some talk of a resolution instructing the Speaker to appoint new Chairmen for the Committees in question, but Credit Mobilier, and other exciting topics, have thus far prevented its being brought forward.

By the rules of all legislative bodies, the chairmen of the most important committees must belong to the party in power. The present House presents the unusual spectacle of three of its most important committees headed by the opposition.

THE PITTSBURGH SIGNAL STATION.

The chief signal officer, in his regular annual report, makes the following favorable mention of the Pittsburgh station:

The office has remained in the First National Bank building, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, the only change made being the removal from one small room to two others on the same floor, better adapted for the office business.

Four thousand three hundred and fifty-eight bulletins have been issued, some of which were furnished to the press and published in whole or in part.

Fifteen reports were received here until July 1. From that date to August 21 the reports from river stations only were received each afternoon, but since the resumption of the circuit system sixteen reports are recived regularly three times each day.

The station has been twice inspected since last report, once in January and again in March. Some slight irregularities were found to exist on both occasions, and immediately corrected. The instrument-shelter is a reduced copy of the observatory pattern, adopted by the central office, and answers the purpose satisfactorily. The wind-vane (large pattern), rain-gauge and anemometer are well exposed on the roof of the building. River reports are made regularly from this station, the gauge used being the standard one constructed by the city authorities, on the banks of the Monongahela, a short distance above its junction with the Allegheny. Considerable interest is manifested in the service, especially by members of the press and of the Pilots' Association, and a strong desire expressed for the establishment of additional stations on the upper waters of the two rivers forming the Ohio. The probabilities are published whenever received, and the river reports regularly.

Sergeant L. M. Crist was in charge until relieved, December 27, 1871, for failure to forward his mail reports; Sergeant George N. Sullivan from that date until transferred to the central office, May 4, and Sergeant W. E. Smith, who succeeded him, still remains.

Private H. Barton was on duty as assistant until ordered in for promotion, June 17, when he was relieved by Private William Finn.

Reports have latterly been forwarded regularly and in proper form, and the station is reported in good condition.

LETTER CARRIER SERVICE.

During the last fiscal year, 1,678,554 mail and 219,793 local letters and 595,263 newspapers were delivered by the letter carriers in the city of Pittsburg; 1,437,652 letters were collected, on which $8,962.34 postage had been paid. The expense of the letter carriers' service was $15,793.52.

FIRE ANNIHILATORS.

The Senate Committee on Patents failed to meet yesterday from lack of a quorum. At its next meeting it will consider the matter of the Babcock Fire Annihilator.

This is a case of an application made by one Graham, of Virginia, in 1837, for a patent on a fire annihilator, invented by him, and if granted, will permit the Commissioner of Patents now to issue a patent on said invention to Graham's heirs. The application is resisted by most of the companies engaged in the manufacture of such machines, all of which embrace to a greater or less degree the principles of Graham's invention. The case is set for trial before the committee on Tuesday next at ten o'clock.

THE CHINESE INDEMNITY FUND.

Hon. Fernando Wood, from the House Foreign Affairs Committee, made another attempt to get at the Chinese Indemnity Fund yesterday by the bill authorizing the Attorney General to examine into the claims of several insurance companies—the Sun, Mercantile and New York of New York, and the Globe of Boston, against the Chinese Indemnity Fund. These claims arose in this way. The above named companies insured a large amount of goods in the barque Chaldea, which was bound from New York to Hong Kong, China. The trip was nearly made when head winds set in, and the barque was stranded near the Five Islands, China, where it laid for some time, the weather doing the contents much damage, as also the vessel. While laying there it was boarded by Chinese pirates, who with stink pots and other articles of piratical warfare drove the crew off and captured the vessel and its contents. The insurance companies, it is claimed, paid up their losses, and then put in a claim against the Chinese indemnity fund. Their claims were adjudicated by a special commission appointed for the purpose. They were awarded only a part of the vessel and contents, by the commission, who held that the weather was responsible for a great deal of the damage, and had it not been for the pirates they would have lost all.

What the insurance companies now want is get the balance due them, as they claim that they paid up their losses in full, and that the Chinese indemnity fund should be used to repay them.

The bill, after much discussion, was recommitted to the committee, where it will slumber until the next Congress at least.

THE SYNDICATE QUESTION.

Joseph Patterson, President of the Western Bank of Philadelphia, and William B. Duncan, of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, by invitation, and gave their views of the syndicate. Secretary Boutwell was present. These gentlemen engaged the attention of the committee over two hours, but until the official report is promulgated, no correct report of the argument can be obtained, as newspaper reporters and agents of the Associated Press were rigidly excluded. The action of the Chairman, Dawes, in this wholesale exclusion of press representatives, is strongly condemned.

PACIFIC RAILROAD TELEGRAPH RATES TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Hon. William Whiting, late Solicitor of the War Department and Congressman-elect from Boston, will appear before the Appropriation Committee to-morrow, by invitation, and make an explanation of the United States laws appertaining to the telegraph lines along the Kansas, Union, and Central Pacific Railroads, and branches. He will prepare a radical change in the laws relating to the payment of Government rates along these lines. DIAMOND.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1873.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

The Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee met this morning. All the members were present excepting Banks. The cross-examination of John B. Alley was resumed.

REFUNDING OF SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

William B. Duncan, of the banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, and Mr. Joseph Patterson, senior member of the banking firm of Patterson & Co., of Philadelphia, appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means this morning, in response to an invitation by the committee, and expressed their views of the subject of refunding the six per cent. into five per cent. bonds.

NEXT YEAR'S INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The estimate of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the expenses of that office for the next fiscal year have been sent to the Committee on Appropriations. The entire estimate amounts to $4,700,009, but of that amount nearly $2,500,000 are to pay gaugers and storekeepers under the act of June 6, 1872.

GENERAL MEADE'S SUCCESSOR.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the nomination of Irvin McDowell as Major General in the army, vice Meade, deceased.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, winds shifting to northwesterly and southwesterly, with clear and clearing weather on Thursday.

NEW YORK.

Secretary Fish on the Cuban Revolution—Fiendish Plot to Fire Buildings—The New Charter—Stokes Remanded—Seven Jurors Obtained in Tweed's Case.

NEW YORK, January 8, 1873.

THE NEW CHARTER.

The new charter for this city, prepared under the auspices of the Republican General Committee, will be presented to the Legislature tomorrow. There is a probability that this charter will be adopted. Although many of the fundamental principles recommended in the charter proposed by the Committee of Seventy are included in this charter, it does not comprise the provisions on the minority representation in the municipal elections in the spring, and one or two other points which the charter of the Committee of Seventy had adopted.

FIENDISH PLOT TO FIRE BUILDINGS.

It was discovered yesterday that a Mr. Kidd, a twine merchant in Murray street, had a train of fuse connecting his premises with adjoining property, whereby it could be set on fire. Kidd was arrested, and his office boy testified to seeing him making the fuses. Three large warehouses were involved in this attempt, and but for the discovery a heavy conflagration would have ensued, as the trains of fuse were nearly all laid in the upper stories, and from roof to roof.

SECRETARY FISH ON THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Fish is reported to have said yesterday that the Cuban revolutionists, not having gained any more ground than they possessed three years ago, are not any more entitled to belligerent rights now than they were then. He also said that our Government has no scheme of annexation in sending a naval force to the Sandwich Islands.

STOKES REMANDED.

Stokes was remanded to the custody of Sheriff Brennan to-day, and he immediately placed the Deputies in charge of the prisoner, who may be removed to the well furnished cell occupied by him before the sentence.

JURORS IN TWEED'S CASE.

Seven jurors have been obtained in Tweed's case.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RIOT IN DERBY.

LONDON, January 8.—While Charles Dilke was speaking on the subject of "Land and People," in Derby, last night, a mob attempted to disperse the meeting. The adherents of Dilke resisted and a severe struggle ensued. Several persons were injured and many windows broken. The fighting lasted more than an hour and great excitement prevailed. Order was at length restored and the meeting brought to a close. A large crowd arrived with sticks and bludgeons and escorted the speaker and his wife to their hotel.

NAPOLEON'S CONDITION BECOMING WORSE.

Dispatches from Chiselhurst at three o'clock this afternoon say that Napoleon is worse. It is reported that a meeting of Bonapartists is to be held at Chiselhurst relative to the course to be pursued in the event of the death of the Ex-Emperor.

LONDON, January 7.—*Midnight.*—A dispatch from Chiselhurst to-night says Napoleon's sufferings are acute. His strength and endurance are great.

SPAIN.

CAPTAIN GENERAL LATORRE'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

MADRID, January 8.—Zorilla, President of the Council, yesterday presented his signature to the decree accepting the resignation of Capt. General Latorre, of Porto Rico, and appointing General Flores his successor.

ITALY.

ADVANCE OF PROTESTANTISM.

ROME, January 8.—The pioneer Protestant church in this city was consecrated to-day, seven American clergymen taking part in the ceremonies.

THE RIVERS.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 3 P. M., January 8, 1873.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., January 8, 1873.

	ABOVE LOW WATER.		CHANGES.			
	FEET.	INCHES.	RISE.		FALL.	
St. Louis	9	6	0	0	0	11
Pittsburgh	8	2	0	0	1	7
Cincinnati	30	2	1	6	0	0
Louisville	10	7	0	5	0	0
Memphis	5	4	0	0	0	0
Vicksburg	9	6	0	0	0	8
Shreveport	2	11	0	0	0	1
Nashville	16	5	0	1	0	0
N. Orleans	13	7	0	0	0	0

W. E. SMITH, Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 8.—10 feet 6 inches in the canal, and 8 feet 6 inches in the chute. Rising this evening. Clear and cold. The Tarascon came up from Tell City. The Mary Houston left for New Orleans, going over the falls. The Nick Longwood laid up at Utica, eight miles above, at 2 P. M. She will probably be down in the morning. Hiram Hill, the diver, says the Buell lies a mile below the Madison wharf boat, with seven feet of water on the main deck. Her break runs from forward of the hatch to the shaft. The starboard side is completely smashed in. She cannot be raised till the water falls. The ice was running tolerably heavy this morning, but was soft and thinning out rapidly this afternoon. The following is a list of boats caught by R. C. Varlide & Co. during the ice flood: By the tug Magnolia—Coal boat R. R. & S. No. 7; Barges, Raymond No. 13, Peytonia Cannel No. 12, D. & C., Joe Walton No. 9; by the tug W. J. May—Barges, Joe Walton Nos. 15 47 and 70, Hornet and W. H. Brown, no numbers, Storm 34, Lysle & Son 47; coalboats D. A. & J. S. McDonald 78; J. H. Small, boat M. B. and tanbark boat; by the steamer Robin, about twenty boats and barges. No names given since the former report. When last heard from the Robin was going on down the river, catching and landing a fleet of twenty-five, which passed this point last night.

EVANSVILLE, January 8.—Clear and cold; mercury 26 to 32, and falling. River rising rapidly, risen 18 inches since last night; full of heavy ice. The Evansville arrived and landed below the dry dock. No boat went out. Three barges passed down adrift to-day and landed below the city.

CAIRO, January 8.—No arrivals or departures since noon. River risen over 2 feet. Clear; thermometer 32.

CINCINNATI, January 8.—A dispatch from Aurora says the steamer Juniata was cut down by shore ice and sunk to the boiler guards. She will be raised. The steamer Louisville, at Warsaw, had a hole cut in her hull by ice, but was lightened, repaired and went on.

NEW ORLEANS, January 8.—Arrived—Billy Collins and barge, Arlington and Mary Miller, Evansville; Mollie Moore, St. Louis; Dexter, Cairo; Belle Lee, Memphis. Departed—Edinburg, Arkansas River. Cloudy and pleasant.

VICKSBURG, January 8.—Down—Pargoud and John B. Maude. No boats up today. Clear and cool. River stationary.

GOV. GEARY'S MESSAGE.

Statement of the Finances of the State.

THE BENEFITS OF THE SINKING FUND.

A Geological Survey Recommended.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS AND AGRICULTURE.

The Question of Compulsory Education.

A BETTER STATE MILITIA SYSTEM NEEDED.

Health vs. Compulsory Vaccination.

PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND EXECUTIONS.

Improvement of the Ohio River.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN 1876.

PARDONS GRANTED DURING THE YEAR.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—In obedience to the requirements of the Constitution I have the honor of transmitting to you my sixth annual message. Since your last meeting the general course of events, both State and National, has been so propitious as to afford abundant cause for mutual congratulation, and of Thanksgiving to that Almighty Providence whose will controls the destinies of all. While we have been exempt from the calamity by fire that has befallen the metropolis of a great sister State, her misfortune has inured to the benefit of our people by the enlistment of that sympathy for the suffering which is one of the most ennobling sentiments of the human heart. The seasons, though not so favorable for the productions of our soil as in some past years, have been sufficiently fruitful; and no general epidemic has appeared to disturb the pursuits, or fill with sorrow the hearts of our population. Our mining industries, manufactures and internal commerce are being constantly enlarged and extended, and their enterprising proprietors are generally receiving remunerative returns.

A great political conflict has occurred, resulting in a signal triumph of the same principles that were asserted in the restoration of the Union, the amendments of the Constitution, and the reconstruction of the States. The victory in Pennsylvania was decisive of the victory in the Nation; and will ever be remembered as an inestimable contribution to the harmony, prosperity and glory of the country. The election of the soldier, who "is first in war," to the office that makes him "first in peace," was an appropriate exhibition of national gratitude, and inspires the deepest feelings of satisfaction "in the hearts of his countrymen."

While the Constitution wisely withholds from the Governor all power of interference in legislation, it imposes upon him the duty of laying before the General Assembly such information of the state of affairs, and recommending to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient and important to the public welfare.

I am happy to inform you that peace and good order have been maintained by the enforcement of just and equal laws, and the legitimate exercise of authority continues to find an enduring basis of support in the intelligence, affections and moral sense of the people.

FINANCES.

The credit of the State remains unquestioned abroad because her public faith has been inviolably maintained at home. The following condensed statement of the receipts, expenditures and indebtedness of the Commonwealth is respectfully submitted:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1871		$1,476,808 59
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1872		7,148,637 45
Total in Treasury during year ending Nov. 30, 1872		$8,625,446 04
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Ordinary expenses paid during year ending Nov. 30, 1872	$2,960,631 55	
Loans, &c., redeemed	2,476,326 00	
Interest on loans paid	1,706,032 88	
Total disbursements		$7,142,990 43
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1872		$1,482,445 61
PUBLIC DEBT.		
The public debt on Nov. 30, 1871, was	$28,980,071 73	
Add Chambersb'g certificates	299,748 91	
Add Agricultural College Land Scrip fund, held in trust, as per Act approved April 3, 1872	500,000 00	
		$29,779,820 64
Deduct amount paid by Commissioners of the Sinking Fund during the year ending Nov. 30, 1872		2,476,326 00
Public debt Nov. 30, 1872		$27,303,494 64
Deduct assets in Sinking Fund	$9,300,000 00	
Add cash balance in Treasury	1,482,455 61	
Amount of assets and cash		$10,782,455 61
Balance of public debt unprovided for		$16,521,039 03

which can be extinguished in ten years by the annual payment of one million six hundred thousand dollars.

During the last six years payments on the debt have been made as follows:

Amount paid in 1867	$1,794,644 50
Do 1868	2,414,816 64
Do 1869	472,406 18
Do 1870	1,702,879 05
Do 1871	2,131,590 17
Do 1872	2,476,326 00
Total payments	$10,992,662 54

Being a little over *twenty-nine per cent.* on the debt due December 1, 1866, which was then $37,704,409 77.

SINKING FUND.

In remarking upon this subject, I trust it will be instructive to refer, briefly, to some of the facts relating to the accumulation and payment of the public debt, and the origin of the assets arising from the sale of the public improvements.

However wise our predecessors were in opening avenues for trade and commerce, and however great were the benefits resulting to the people from the internal improvements of the State, it is obvious, that while those of other States rarely failed to become sources of revenue, the management of ours was such as to produce results widely different. A large majority of the tax-payers, therefore, after long and patient endurance, becoming dissatisfied with their management, demanded they should be sold; assuming it would be a measure of economy, and would prevent an increase of the public obligations.

The construction of the improvements resulted in a public debt, which, in 1852, reached its maximum, $41,524,875 37. The interest, premiums and other expenses that have been paid upon the debt, from its incipiency to November 30, 1872, sum up $76,845,744 99; and make the entire expenditure on account of the public works, $118,370,620 36.

In pursuance of law the State canals and railroads were sold in 1857, for eleven million dollars in bonds; upon which the State has received $1,700,000 00 in cash, and $9,300,000 00 remain in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, as follows, viz:

Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, secured by lien on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad	$5,800,000 00
Thirty-five bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, each for $100,000, guaranted by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Northern Central Railway Company, and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, payable $100,000 annually, beginning January, 1875, bearing 5 per cent. interest from January 1, 1872	3,500,000 00
Amount of assets	$9,300,000 00

REMARKS ON THE FOREGOING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

The proper and efficient management of the finances is one of the most important duties of the administration of the State Government. The collection of the revenue; the economical expenditure; the safe keeping of the public moneys, and well guarded appropriation bills, are always questions of deep interest to the tax-payers of the State.

It is a lasting honor to the people of Pennsylvania that they have never, even when struggling under the most oppressive burdens, permitted the integrity of the State to be doubted and now it cannot be otherwise than gratifying to them, to learn the rapid extinguishment of the public indebtedness, the greater part of which was incurred for improvements, which, as herein already shown, utterly failed to be advantageous to her coffers.

The rapid reduction of the State debt and the reduction of taxation have gone hand in hand throughout my entire administration, and have constituted a marked portion of its policy, attesting, at the same time, the concurrence and wisdom of the Legislature, and the fidelity of those who have been the custodians of the public funds.

This policy should be continued, and no attempt to cover up or conceal the actual expenses of the Government should be made for the purpose of obtaining the people's consent to appropriations or enterprises of doubtful propriety; which propositions, if coupled with a condition to raise the money by immediate and direct taxation, would be unhesitatingly rejected.

The Legislative appropriations, during the last six years, made in aid of the various institutions for the support of the deaf, dumb, blind, insane, feeble-minded, friendless, wanderers, orphans, soldiers' homes, hospitals, universities, houses of correction, penitentiaries, and the payment of military expenses, incurred during the war; expenses of government, common schools, and soldiers' orphans' schools, amount to about $17,000,000 00.

The expenses of the soldiers' orphans' schools alone, during the same time, is $3,467,543.11, and, although it is a most noble and patriotic expenditure, it is, nevertheless, an unusual one, and if such a necessity had not existed, the reduction of the State debt, during their existence, would have been nearly fifteen million dollars.

During the past six years, the current of legislation has been steadily in favor of reduced taxation. Not only have numerous local laws been enacted, exempting churches, cemeteries, schools, hospitals and other institutions from taxation, but many general laws of the same character have been passed, as is shown by the following enumeration:

By the "act to amend the revenue laws," approved February 23, 1866, all real estate in the Commonwealth was thereafter made exempt from taxation for State purposes.

By the act approved March 30, 1866, all persons who served nine months or upwards in the military service, or who were honorably discharged therefrom by reason of wounds or physical disability contracted therein, and their property, were exonerated from all bounties, and *per capita* tax and military fines.

The act of April 29, 1867, repealed all laws requiring payment of taxes to the State on sales of loans and stocks by auctioneers.

By the act of April 10, 1867, all trustees or owners of property to the value of thirty-five thousand dollars, used for soldiers' orphans' schools, were exempted from all "county, road, city, borough, poor and school taxes.

By the act of April 4, 1868, and the supplements thereto, "all mortgages, judgments, recognizances and moneys owing upon articles of agreement for the sale of real estate," were made "exempt from all taxation, except for State purposes."

By act approved January 3, 1868, all laws therein recited were repealed, which imposed taxes upon "the shares of stock held by any stockholder in any institution or company, incorporated under the laws of this State, which in its corporate capacity is liable to, and pays into the State Treasury the tax on capital stock imposed" by the acts therein recited.

The act of June 2, 1871, repealed so much of the law of April 29, 1844, as imposed a tax of two per cent. on salaries, trades, offices, occupations and professions.

And by the act of April 3, 1872, the sixth section of the law of April 21, 1854, was repealed, which imposed a tax of one-half of one per cent. on the capital stock of all corporations created under laws "to enable joint tenants, tenants in common, and owners of mineral lands, to manage and develop the same."

In view of these facts, the practical questions now are, can any further reductions be properly made? And if so, on what subjects?

Heretofore on several occasions I have invited the attention of the Legislature to the importance of adopting a more liberal policy towards those citizens who are engaged in industrial enterprises which employ large numbers of workingmen, and tend to develop the resources of the Commonwealth. Involving great risks, and requiring for their successful conduct a large amount of capital, these operations have been, in the main, conducted by means of associations, organized under the general laws which regulate the incorporation of manufacturing, mining and improvement companies. These laws, while they resemble in their principal features the liberal systems in force in other States, fail in their ostensible purpose of encouraging manufacturing industry, because the privileges they grant are enormously burdened with taxation.

This may be illustrated, by supposing the case of twenty persons, who each subscribe five thousand dollars to the stock of a company organized for the purpose of producing oil, or mining ore or coal, or manufacturing cotton or woolen goods, iron or steel, or any other commodity. The fund thus created must be expended in lands, buildings and permanent improvments, *which are taxable for all purposes to the same extent as if they were owned by an individual operator.* In addition to this the company must pay a *bonus of one-fourth of one per cent. to the Commonwealth upon its stock amounting to the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.* It is thereafter liable to an annual tax upon its capital stock at the rate of *one half mill for each one per cent. of dividends made or declared.* In case of no dividends having been made or declared, *then three mills upon the appraised value of the stock.* Also, *a tax of three per cent. upon the entire amount of earnings or income.* Also, *a tax of five per cent. on all interest paid to bondholders and other creditors.* (For all these taxes, see act of May 1, 1868.)

An individual, wealthy enough to furnish a hundred thousand dollars in similar business, would be wholly free from these exactions. The State imposes none of these burdens upon him. It does not keep an espionage upon his business, or demand from him sworn statements of his annual profits. It discriminates in his favor against the association of small capitalists which it professes to encourage. And without sharing in any of the stockholder's risks, it makes itself a partner in their profits and follows them with a grasping hand, and a never-ceasing official vigilance of an inquisitorial character over their affairs.

Such conditions are unknown to the laws of New England, New York and other rival manufacturing States, which, without exception, carefully prohibit duplicating of taxes upon their own industry. Stock in manufacturing companies is generally taxed by them at its value, like other personal property, but first the value of all real estate represented by the stock is deducted, and made taxable like the property of other individuals in the region where the lands are located. It is by such liberal provisions that these States have fostered their industries and maintained a monopoly of capital and supremacy in manufactures.

The western and southern States, for many years our customers, are beginning to be our rivals; and desiring to draw to themselves the benefits flowing from diversified industry, they are enacting the most liberal laws for the encouragement of corporate and individual efforts to establish manufactories, and in addition to this, towns and cities are giving large subsidies to secure the erection of mills and factories within their limits. Notwithstanding the discovery of large bodies of coal in the western States, and their close proximity to vast masses of pure ores, Pennsylvania would still possess at least equal, if not superior, attractions for the investment of capital, were it not for her oppressive tax laws; all of which have a tendency to drive capitalists beyond her borders to seek locations less burdened for their investments.

Nothing but very strong necessity could justify such a variety of taxes upon the same thing. And if any justification ever existed, I believe it to exist no longer. The time has come when, with proper diligence in collecting and economy in expenditures, the State can well afford a reduction of taxation; and legislation in that direction should be such as to relieve the undue burdens of taxation from every form of productive industry. I would, therefore, recommend that the enrolment tax upon private acts chartering industrial companies, and the bonus upon stock of such companies when organized under general laws, be considered a full equivalent to the Commonwealth for the privileges of a charter; and that all State taxes upon capital stock, net earnings and dividends of manufacturing, mining and improvement companies, and all co-operative associations, be repealed.

This reduction will amount to $549,554.23—the sum collected last year. I also recommend the repeal of that source of revenue known in the Auditor General's report as "Tax on Loans," which amounts to $492,407.28.

It is confidently believed that with these proposed reductions, which amount to $1,041,961.51, the State can still pay all her current expenses, the interest on the public debt, and make an annual reduction of at least one million five hundred thousand dollars upon the principal.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Numerous communications, signed by many enterprising and intelligent citizens continue to reach me, on the subject of a geological and mineralogical survey, urging me to commend it to your careful consideration.

In my annual messages of 1870 and 1871, I laid before the General Assembly the necessity for a continuation of the surveys already made, in order that the mineralogical resources of the State should be more fully and perfectly ascertained; and expressed the opinion that the results would be interesting and valuable, not only to our citizens individually, but to the entire country.

Assurances have been given by the officers of the "United States Coast Survey" of the great interest they will take in our State, in the event they carry out their intention to cross the continent to connect the "Ocean lines of Coast Surveys." This connection will pass through Pennsylvania, and will materially assist in determining and establishing one or more points in each county through which the line will pass, aid in triangulating so far as to enable us to rectify our county maps and connect them in a correct map of the State. And as the State Geologist progresses with his studies and examinations, he should cause to be accurately represented upon the corrected maps, by colors and other appropriate means, the various areas occupied by the different geological formations, and place them in the possession of the people, for their information, prior to the completion and publication of a full account of the survey.

A State map of the kind indicated, with all the discoveries marked in proper colors thereon, would give to the thousands of visitors from our own country and from foreign lands, who will attend the Centennial celebration, some approximate idea of the incalculable wealth beneath the soil of our State; and would have an importance in their sight that could be conveyed to them in no other possible manner.

The expenses of a geological corps, properly organized, and such as would be competent to perform the duties required, have been carefully estimated, and will not exceed forty-five thousand dollars for the first year, and need not be quite as much annually thereafter. In recommending this measure two years ago, I said: "For want of a proper bureau of statistics, and a corps of observation and publication to collate and relate the facts of our geology and mineralogy as they have appeared, the State has already suffered severely. Much valuable information has been lost, never to be recovered; and but little certain knowledge of past mining, and other scientific operations, has been preserved to govern and assist the future engineer. It is, therefore, neither wise nor just policy to delay this work under the pretext that it may be more perfectly effected at some future time. There is a present necessity for it, though the time never will come when such a work can be considered perfect. New developments in mineral resources, as well as additional acquirements in scientific knowledge, will constantly be made as long as the world exists. The sooner, therefore, in my opinion, a thorough survey is authorized, the better it will be for the prospective interests of the State, as well for its present necessities."

The golden destiny of the Pacific States may well be envied; but our coal, ore, oil, lumber and soil are a much better foundation for wealth and permanent greatness than the products of all their *placers*, and the transient prosperity they have produced. Let us build upon an enduring basis and the world will forever pay a golden tribute to our products and industries—the true wealth of Pennsylvania.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS AND OF AGRICULTURE.

By an act approved April 12, 1872, establishing a "Bureau of Labor Statistics and of Agriculture," the Governor was authorized to appoint a Commissioner of that Department. Accordingly Thomas C. Macdowell, of Dauphin county, was appointed. He immediately established his office in the Capitol building, as required by the act, and commenced the work of collecting the necessary information and arranging the statistical tables, in proper and convenient form to be laid before the Legislature, and for distribution among our citizens.

The functions of the commissioner embrace the examination of nearly all the varied industries of the State, and are defined in the act as follows: "The duties of such officer shall be to collect, compile and systematize statistics, with reference to the subject of labor in its relations to the social, educational, industrial and general condition, wages and treatment of all classes of working people, and how the same affect our permanent prosperity and productive industry. It shall also be the duty of such Bureau to collect, collate and classify statistics relating to the mineral, manufacturing, agricultural and commercial productions of this Commonwealth." The fourth section makes it the duty of the chief of such Bureau to report annually to the Legislature, in convenient form, the result of his investigation.

The act does not appropriate any money to defray the necessary contingent expenses of putting the Department in working order, nor does it prescribe the manner of obtaining the information required, or that it shall be furnished; and it leaves the commissioner without any means by which he can obtain it, except by the voluntary act of those engaged in business. These were evidently over-sights, which will doubtless be corrected by an appropriation, and by the passage of such enactments as will enable the commissioner to procure, from the proper sources, the information required to carry out the intent and meaning of the law.

When it is remembered that Pennsylvania ranks second in population; second in manufactures; sixth as a wheat growing State, and first in point of mineral wealth and resources, among the States of the Union; it should not be a question of dollars and cents, whether her vast and varied resources shall be left to be developed by the slow process of casual discovery, or be properly introduced to the notice of capitalists at home and abroad, by authorized and official statements of facts.

The information that will be furnished, will not only be of great practical value to the citizens of the State, but it will afford the representatives of the people, who are charged from year to year with the responsibilities of legislation, the best and most compendious source of information, the importance of which can only be estimated by experience.

Pennsylvania stands pre-eminent for her mineral resources, possessing, as she does, the only known anthracite coal fields, of any consequence, whilst her iron ores and oil are a source of inexhaustible wealth, that defies computation. A few items only are necessary to prove the correctness of these remarks. The production of coal, from the anthracite regions, in 1820, was 365 tons; in 1870 it reached the enormous amount of 19,951,585 tons, and it is estimated that the product will be swelled in 1872, to upwards of 22,000,000 tons. If the increase in the production of anthracite coal has been so rapid and wonderful in a period of fifty-two years, who can estimate its growth within the next half century? The product of our bituminous coal fields, in 1870, foots up 14,968,465 tons. The two make an aggregate of 34,920,050 tons for that year.

Meanwhile, the development and growth of the oil production of the north-western counties almost challenges the credulity of our people. From August, 1859, when Drake sunk the first well, to the close of 1864, the production was 221,000,000 gallons, yielding the sum of $29,820,000. In 1864, about 62,000,000 gallons were refined, the average price of which, in bond, at New York, (sixty-two cents per gallon,) gave a value of $38,440,000. The entire production, up to 1868, was 327,692,524 gallons, equal to 8,493,339 barrels of crude oil.

There is no doubt the future reports of the commissioner will disclose an equally rapid increase in the production of oil, and other facts concerning it not less gratifying.

The remunerative prices paid at present for pig metal is inducing the erection of a large number of first-class furnaces, which will materially increase the wealth of the State, and give a new impetus to other branches of business dependent upon their products for active and profitable results in the near future.

There are other questions of much interest to the public welfare, which can only be evolved with any degree of certainty by careful investigations, such as those affecting the health, comfort and general well-being of the people, but more especially the industrial classes, who are the main dependence of the State for its continued prosperity. The question of labor, in all its relations, is one that constantly engages a large share of attention, and the subject can only be intelligently and properly legislated upon after the researches of the statistician are laid before the Legislature, with such accompanying testimony as will reduce to demonstration the abuses which exist in our social system. Much might be said in this connection, but your patience shall not be unduly taxed by more extended observations, as I am confident the question of labor, in all its relations, cannot fail to engage the serious attention of enlightened and patriotic representatives.

In view of all the facts connected with the Bureau of Statistics, I most earnestly bespeak for it liberal appropriations, as well as the fostering care of the Legislature.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

On the night prior to the adjournment of the Legislature at its last session, a bill was submitted for my approval apportioning the State into Congressional districts, for the period of ten years, under the national census of 1870. The enactment was highly objectionable in many of its features; and Congress then had under consideration a supplemental bill proposing an increase of representatives, that would give one additional member to the State. This afterwards became a law, thereby giving to Pennsylvania twenty-seven members of Congress instead of twenty-six, as provided for in the legislative enactment of the last session. The latter having failed to receive Executive approval, the Congressional elections last October were held under the former law, and the three additional members apportioned to the State were chosen as members at large by the vote of the whole people. Hence, the duty of enacting another apportionment bill devolves upon the present Legislature, and I request for it that careful and patriotic consideration required by the magnitude of the interests involved.

STATE TREASURER.

The sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution declares that—

"A State Treasurer shall be elected annually by joint vote of both branches of the Legislature."

But the Legislature, by joint resolution, passed at two consecutive sessions, and approved by popular vote at the last October election, has amended this part of the Constitution by striking out the section above quoted, and inserting in place thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

The adoption of this amendment will be officially proclaimed on the second Tuesday of January, 1873, and will supercede existing laws for the election of State Treasurer by the Legislature. Inasmuch as no provision seems to have been made by law for filling this office, from the first Monday of May next until an election can be had by the people under the amended Constitution, I invite the attention of the Legislature to this condition of the subject, and recommend such action as will carry out the amendment, and in the meantime secure so important an interest of the Commonwealth.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The several duties imposed upon the Executive and Secretary of State, by the act of the last session authorizing the convention, were duly performed. The delegates having been chosen at the October election, convened in this city on the twelfth day of November. The convention, after completing its organization, appointing its standing committees, and adopting rules for its government, adjourned to meet at Philadelphia on the seventh of the present month.

A careful revision of our fundamental law is imperatively demanded by the highest considerations of public welfare; and it is confidently hoped the action of that body may be such as to meet the just expectations of enlightened public opinion.

SANCTITY OF THE BALLOT-BOX.

Many of the laws now upon our statute books were designed to fortify the ballot-box against corruption and fraud, but practically they have often been rendered impotent for that purpose, and even for the prevention of false returns. Numerous complaints have been made to me on this subject by many highly respectable citizens, who have requested that I would, once more, urge it upon the attention of the Legislature, and ask the passage of more stringent enactments for the suppression of such crimes against the rights of the citizen. Redress for these wrongs is expected from the Constitutional Convention, and it is hoped the public expectations will be realized. It is believed, however, the Legislature can remedy some of the evils complained of, and your attention is earnestly invited to the subject, in order that whatever is practicable may be done to guard the purity of the ballot-box, and the rights of electors.

WRITS OF ERROR IN CRIMINAL CASES.

The attention of the Legislature is again invited to the importance of writs of error in criminal cases, and reference is made to my last two annual messages for the arguments and reasons why there should be additional legislation upon this subject.

EDUCATION.

With great propriety, the Superintendent, in the opening of his able report, congratulates the people upon the continued growth and prosperity of our public schools.

Their progress is clearly indicated by comparing the expenditures of the last six years, with those of the six years prior to 1867, viz:

Total cost of tuition from 1867 to 1872	$21,578,258 61
Total cost of tuition from 1861 to 1866	12,745,061 71
Increase	$8,833,196 90
Total expenditures of the system from 1867 to 1872	$42,952,152 11
Total expenditures of the system from 1861 to 1866	19,590,149 51
Increase	$23,361,902 60

Pennsylvania, less fortunate than many of her sister States, has no school fund. The legislative appropriations amount only to about six hundred thousand dollars annually: but the people, in the several districts, voluntarily vote all other moneys necessary to support the schools. The foregoing statements briefly exhibit the deep and increasing interest entertained in behalf of popular education.

Intelligence and virtue are conceded to be indispensable conditions of the permanent existence and prosperity of any form of government. The necessity of these supports increases in proportion as the area of freedom and privilege is enlarged. It follows, from these unquestioned maxims, that the demand for general education is more imperative in the United States than in any other country. Our Constitution recognizes the people as the inherent source of all power. All participate in the great act of creating the country's rulers. The ballot decides all questions of choice, and fills all official positions, from that of the chief magistrate of the nation to that of the lowest town officer. This supreme and resistless power of universal suffrage, at once suggests the absolute necessity of universal education. The truth of these premises admitted, no argument is required to establish the conclusion.

The common school system doubtless owes its origin to a common conviction that no people can be properly and permanently self-governing, whose intelligence is unequal to the comprehension of their rights, privileges and responsibilities, or whose virtues are too feeble and imperfect to restrain them from a violation of those duties which they owe to their Creator and to each other.

When the system was introduced, thirty-eight years ago, it was generally viewed in the light of an experiment. The act creating it makes its adoption dependent upon the vote of the people in their respective districts. Their reluctant and tardy acceptance of the priceless boon is neither matter of surprise to us, nor reproach to them, when all the circumstances are duly considered. Its present popularity is indicated by the entire absence of complaint, and a still more significant readiness, by the people, to assume the expenses requisite for its constant improvement and efficient application. Doubtless many years must elapse before the full fruition of its influences can be received, but, meanwhile, it will be gradually moulding the popular mind into more perfect conformity with the requirements of our free institutions.

Fortunately the old *prejudice* against the system no longer exists; but *indifference*, to a lamentable extent, occupies its place. From the report of the Superintendent it appears that the number of children in the State, who do not attend school, exceeds seventy-five thousand. This criminal neglect is most prevalent in the cities. In Philadelphia twelve per cent. of the children between the ages of five and fifteen years do not attend school. But more significant and alarming still, of the whole number registered as attendants, forty-six per cent. are absent from the daily sessions. In the State at large the unregistered amount to six per cent., and the absentees to thirty-three per cent. And as was naturally to be expected, the resulting ignorance from this neglect has proved a fruitful source of crime. Sixteen per cent. of the inmates of the State prisons are unable to read.

Obviously, therefore, it is not sufficient that the State makes ample provision. Such measures should be immediately adopted as would secure a universal participation of the benefit. The children are not to blame. They naturally prefer freedom and amusement to the confinement and studies of the school room. Parents and guardians are the parties with whom the State must deal. She owes it alike to her own peace and security, and to the highest welfare of the children who are to be her future citizens, to see that they shall be rescued from the perils of ignorance.

After careful and anxious deliberation upon all the facts, and their inevitable consequences, I recommend the adoption of a *compulsory system* of education. That a law to this effect will encounter objections is not to be doubted; for in view of the probability of such a measure, its opponents have already commenced to marshal their forces.

In Norway, Sweden and Prussia this system was first adopted, and such have been its salutary effects that other European governments have made haste to follow their example. Austria, admonished by the defeat at Sadowa, France by the crushing disaster at Sedan, and England by the possibility of a real "battle of Dorking," have decreed by statute that all their children shall be taught to read and write, influenced by a conviction that knowledge gives increased prowess in war as well as capacity and integrity for the peaceful pursuits of life. And it is a fact of striking significance that none of the States that have passed such enactments have abandoned or repealed them.

In passing from this topic, of paramount importance to the future well-being of the Commonwealth, I unhesitatingly express the hope that the day is not distant when through the Bureau of National Education, seconded by the concurrent legislative action of the States, every child in the American Union, without reference to creed, caste, color of condition, will be thoroughly and effectually instructed in all the elementary branches of English education; and that uniform text books, setting forth the true history and theory of our National and State governments, will be provided and introduced into all the schools of the country. Approximation of thought and opinion on these subjects is of vital consequence to the permanence of the Union, and the stability of our republican institutions. Had such a measure been opportunely initiated the war of the rebellion would scarcely have been possible.

Should you deem your powers inadequate to enact suitable laws upon this subject, the Constitutional Convention, now in session, should not hesitate to habilitate you with such authority, and thus lend their aid and influence in making Pennsylvania the vanguard in the great mission of universal education.

From the report of the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans' schools, and other sources, I feel fully authorized in assuring you they were never before in a more flourishing and prosperous condition.

Every child, legally eligible, and having made application, is now admitted to these schools. The whole number of admissions since 1865 is 6,429; the discharges from all causes 2,902, leaving in attendance 3,527. No larger number will probably hereafter be attained, and it may confidently be expected that this number will be subject to an annual reduction of at least 500, until the system shall have accomplished its mission.

The entire expense of these schools to the State, since they went into operation in 1865, is $3,467,543 11. Their cost during the last year was $475,245 47. It is estimated by the Superintendent that the future expense, to the period of their final extinction, will not exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars.

The health of the children has been excellent. Their exemption from small-pox, while it was prevailing all around them, is remarkable; and no stronger evidence of good management and the propitious results of systematic vaccination, could be adduced. The exemplary conduct of the pupils after their discharge is one of the most gratifying circumstances connected with their history. The following statement of the Superintendent will be highly satisfactory to the Legislature and the people: "From the beginning of these schools to the present, the greater part of the children who have received their advantages have been honorably discharged. And from facts in the possession of the department, it appears that *more than ninety-eight per cent. are doing well, and seem likely to become upright and useful citizens.*"

Among the States of the American Union, Pennsylvania stands pre-eminent in her "care for the soldier who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphan children." Her noble scheme for clothing, educating, maintaining and adopting the orphan children of her soldiers who gave their lives in defense of the National Union, is her own invention. In this the generosity of her people has been imitated, but not equalled by those of any other State. To her will forever be accorded the leadership in this work of patriotic benevolence. It will form the brightest page of her history. It will seal the devotion of her people to the common country; and our legislators, in view of its benign influences, will continue to accord a cheerful and liberal support to a system so fruitful in blessing to the orphan children of our martyred heroes.

Upon no material interest of the State is the influence of education more salutary than that of agriculture. Pennsylvania, by wise legislation, has authorized the purchase of three experimental farms, and the establishment of a college, all of which are now in successful operation, and the results of the scientific working of the farms have already added much practical knowledge upon the general subject.

The Agricultural College has just closed a most prosperous year—the number of students being one hundred and fifty—which exceeds that of any year since the opening of the institution. Any one, of three courses, is optional to the students, viz: Agricultural, scientific or classical, to all of which is added a general course of military instruction.

The admission of females, which was first permitted sixteen months ago, has thus far worked exceedingly well. Thirty young women have availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to obtain a first-class education.

All students are taught to regard labor as beneficial and honorable. The rule of the college requiring ten hours manual labor per week from the students is cheerfully complied with, and results advantageously to their health and comfort.

This State institution is pre-eminently the *People's College.* Its preparatory department receives students at a low grade, as well as those more advanced. This school is "cheap enough for the poorest and good enough for the richest," either in mind or estate; and it affords healthful exercise, instruction in useful labor, and free tuition in every branch of its ample courses of study.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

For the details of the organization of the National Guard, and the general business of the Adjutant General's Department, your attention is invited to the accompanying report of that officer.

At the close of the late war the State was without a single military division, and the few scattered companies which existed at its commencement had been, generally, disbanded by the enlistment of their members in the active military service of the General Government.

In 1866 the militia of the State comprised only eight volunteer companies. Since then four hundred and eighty three have been organized and one hundred and sixty-eight disbanded,—the latter principally on account of the almost entire want of encouragement and support from the State, and their own inability to maintain themselves. To this fact is mainly attributable the reduction of the volunteer force in the First division (Philadelphia) during the past year. The Legislature, at its last session, having repealed all laws by which any military fund could be raised in that division, left its organizations entirely dependent upon themselves and the voluntary contributions of citizens.

The organizations of the National Guard, *not yet disbanded*, consist of fifteen regiments and six battalions; comprising, with unattached bodies, three hundred and twenty-three companies, viz: Six artillery, eight cavalry, and three hundred and nine infantry. The aggregate of enlisted men is 13,566, and of commissioned officers 1,126.

Convinced of the necessity, in time of peace as well as in war, of an efficient military force to maintain the civil authority, I have at all times entertained a deep interest in the military department of the State, and it affords me pleasure to say that the present condition of our volunteer organization is as complete as is practicable under the admitted imperfections and illiberal provisions of our military laws.

Where "the greater security of life and property" is the question involved, it would seem superfluous to employ arguments to convince any property holder, business man, or good citizen, that it was his *individual interest* to support a system designed to uphold the civil authority. But as practical illustrations, of recent date, I may refer to the scenes of July, 1871, in the city of New York, as well as to those enacted in our own State, at Scranton, during the months of April and May, of the same year, and still more recently followed by the disturbance of the public peace in July last, which so seriously threatened the city of Williamsport. The civil arm of the law was paralyzed, and peaceable citizens were at the mercy of the rioters. Appeals came from the civil authorities and the people, for the protection of the military against tumult which they were unable to quell. The military of the nearest divisions promptly responded to the call of the Executive, the majesty of the civil law was vindicated in the suppression of the disorder, and at comparatively trifling cost to the State, the peace and quiet of two of her flourishing cities were restored, immensely valuable property preserved, and very many honest and industrious laborers enabled to resume the work on which the subsistence of themselves and their families depended. Such occurrences surely demonstrate both the value and necessity of a well organized and thoroughly disciplined National Guard to maintain the civil authority. I cite these circumstances as an act of official duty, and from a desire to avail myself of this opportunity of leaving on record my application of the importance of such action, on your part, as will maintain a well equipped, disciplined and reliable State military force.

For a full statement of the disturbances at Williamsport, and of the operations of the military called into service, on appeal of the civil authorities, you are referred to the official statement of Major General Jesse Merrill, commanding the 11th Division, which appears at length in the Adjutant General's report.

The discreet and judicious conduct of the Major General, and the officers and men under his command on that occasion, not only won the approval of the citizens of that community, but entitles them to general commendation.

Provision should be promptly made for the payment of the expenses necessarily incurred on pay rolls and accounts duly audited and certified by the proper officers; the amount of which will not exceed fifteen thousand dollars.

PICTURE OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

The period determined upon by the Legislature for the delivery of the picture of the battle of Gettysburg, painted for the State by P. F. Rothermel, artist, having arrived, no place in the Capitol, or other public buildings at Harrisburg, was found suitable for its reception and exhibition. Finding that the picture could not long be rolled up without considerable injury, and, perhaps, total destruction, with the approval of several members of the Senate and of the House, I consented to place it in the hands of the Park Commissioners of Philadelphia, subject to the order of the Legislature.

A building 140 feet long and 43 feet wide has been erected in Fairmount Park for the reception of this historic painting, within a few hundred feet of the Green street entrance. The site is the very best that could have been selected to afford the public easy access. The gallery is perfectly adapted for the safe keeping and proper exhibition of the picture.

RECORDING DOCUMENTS AND BINDING LAW BOOKS.

Under existing laws many important documents are filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, which, for greater security, ought to be recorded in suitable books for that purpose. Prominent among those referred to may be enumerated papers relating to the merger and consolidation of railroad companies; the increase of capital stock and bonded obligations of corporations under both general and special laws; correction of errors, and confirming corporate organizations; extension of charters and dissolution of corporations; the change of name of corporations and the location of their principal offices; the acceptance of the provisions of acts of Assembly by corporations; and contracts to which the State is a party. This list might be extended, but enough has been given to indicate the grave importance of the interests involved, and the necessity for the utmost care in preserving, in proper and accessible shape, the evidence of such transactions. I therefore recommend such enactments as will confer the authority required upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The State authorizes the publication of the statute laws, and the distribution of them to sundry enumerated officers and persons. Justices of the Peace and Aldermen are required to carefully preserve the copies received by them and hand them over to their successors in office. But the annual volumes being large, and bound only in paper covers, it is almost impossible to preserve them whole for any reasonable time. I recommend the passage of a law requiring them to be properly bound before distribution.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The eminent and philanthropic gentlemen composing the Board of Public Charities have carefully investigated a number of subjects which they deemed of sufficient importance to lay before the Legislature. Among them may be specially noticed Prison Discipline,—a question now generally occupying the attention of statesmen and philanthropists throughout the civilized world; the condition and treatment of the insane and the workings of that class of institutions known as local charities, founded and conducted for benevolent purposes. These asylums are located in various parts of the State, mostly, however, in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. They are performing an excellent work—relieving the sick, indigent, infirm and neglected portions of our population. The General Agent has devoted a considerable portion of his time to their inspection, the results of which will appear in his able report to the Board, in which he exhibits their character and the large amount of private charity bestowed upon them.

This Board was organized during my administration, and I have entertained a deep and lasting interest in its labors. The gentlemen who compose it voluntarily devote their time, without compensation, to this noble work of benevolence. The impress of their intelligent efforts is everywhere perceptible, and the large annual contributions of the State to charitable institutions have, under their supervision and examination, been properly and systematically applied.

The third volume of their reports will be submitted at an early day. It will present a large amount of statistical information, and many interesting facts and valuable suggestions upon subjects of great importance. I cannot too strongly commend this Board—the great regulator of State charities—to the favorable consideration of the Legislature, and recommend such appropriations for expenses and additional enactments as may be necessary to increase its efficiency.

PENITENTIARIES AND REFORMATORIES.

From a personal inspection of the penitentiaries, I am able to bear testimony to the evidences that were everywhere manifested of their general good management and excellent discipline.

The Eastern penitentiary has long been deservedly regarded as the model prison in which the "separate" or "individual treatment" system of imprisonment is applied, and the annual reports of its faithful Board of Inspectors, embracing their observations and investigations, show that they have elevated the subject of crime-punishment almost to the dignity of science.

Among the circumstances that attracted my attention was the insufficient number of cells to carry out the "solitary confinement" principle, and the incarceration there of a number of boys and youths for first offences, and of females untrained in crime. Sometimes two or more in one cell were thus unavoidably brought into associations which could scarcely fail to produce contamination of character and morals. I would, therefore, recommend that the Legislature enable the courts to sentence minors and females to the county prisons, where with proper teaching—training in some handy-craft business—and with due attention given to discipline, the object of punishment would be more effectually attained; and the penitentiary, thus relieved, would have cells sufficient for all ordinary purposes. It is a great mistake in almost all cases of minors convicted for their first, and often trivial offence, to send them to a State's prison; because the punishment is less in its effect than the idea of degradation in the after-life of the prisoner. Such persons should be punished in the locality where the crime was committed, and the disgrace would not be so like to permanently affect the character after the discharge of the prisoner.

From 1829 to 1871, inclusive, only three hundred and forty-six females were received in the Eastern penitentiary, and of this number one hundred and twenty-seven were minors. These facts would fully justify the propriety of such action by the Legislature as has been suggested.

The Western penitentiary contains ample space for present demands. It is conducted on the "combined" system of "solitary" and "congregate" imprisonment, the workings of which are giving entire satisfaction to all concerned.

The commissioners from this State to the International Prison Congress, lately held in London, England, report that twenty-one governments were represented, principally by men who have made criminal legislation and penal treatment a study. America sent seventy-three delegates, representing penitentiaries, asylums and reformatory institutions. Among these were many experts in every branch of penology. The deliberations of the Congress continued ten days. Its results are difficult to estimate; but it is hoped the great interests of humanity involved in the proper treatment of crime will be happily subserved among all civilized nations.

The managers of the "Pennsylvania Reform School" (late the Western House of Refuge) propose to change their location from Allegheny City to a farm, containing 503 acres, in Washington county, seventeen miles from Pittsburgh, near the Chartiers Valley railroad, and adopt for its government the best features of what is known as the "family system" of juvenile reformatories. These will mainly consist in the abandonment of walls, bolts and bars for confining the children; and in an earnest effort govern them through sympathy and kindness, and prepare them for useful occupations.

The Board will ask an additional appropriation to pay for the land and improvements.

SANITARY REGULATIONS.

Of all my official recommendations, I deem those most important which relate to the public health. Facilities for the material development and the accumulation of wealth, estimated at their highest value, are of but minor consequence when compared with the preservation of life itself. "All that a man hath will he give for his life!" At the time of presenting my last annual message, small-pox was fearfully prevalent in Philadelphia and in many towns and populous districts of the State. I then called attention to the subject, and in the strongest terms at my command, urged the imperative necessity of adopting such measures as would arrest the disease and prevent its re-appearance. My suggestions, however, were utterly unheeded by the Legislature. The dreadful scourge extended itself into the first half of the past year, and, in the absence of well known preventives, it would be presumption not to expect its annual return. Neither the extent of its ravages, nor the fatal character of the disease, last year, is generally known to the public, or, I am confident, there would have been such an outcry as would have compelled immediate attention and relief. Among the unvaccinated, the ordinary proportion of deaths has been thirty-three per cent., but the recent death-rate in Philadelphia amounted to nearly forty-seven per cent. This is fearful to contemplate, and yet, more fearful still—the fatal percentage has been nearly sixty-six in the country at large. This is mainly the result of an indifference, so reckless, as to be absolutely unaccountable. I am thoroughly convinced, that the deplorable results now alluded to, might have been prevented, by opportune legislation. The testimony of the most scientific schools is to the effect that vaccination, properly administered, is a sovereign antidote. The highest medical authorities unqualifiedly affirm small-pox to be a disgrace to any civilized land; that there is no necessity for its presence, and that if every person were properly vaccinated every seven years, the disease might be utterly exterminated. I am assured of the correctness of this opinion by my personal observations in the army, both in Mexico and United States. Soon after our camps were pitched upon Mexican soil, the disease made its appearance among our troops. By an order from General Scott, the whole army was immediately vaccinated, and the small-pox was at once driven from our lines. The same result followed the application of the same remedy in the army of General Sherman during his famous "march to the sea," and, more recently, in our very midst we have been favored with an illustration equally striking and conclusive: Our schools of soldiers' orphans, in which there are upwards of thirty-five hundred children, being under the absolute control of the State authorities, a regulation enforcing universal vaccination could be, and was adopted. The result is that not a single case of small-pox has occurred in them.

My object in submitting these remarks to you is not so much for the purpose of convincing you of the truth of a proposition which but few attempt to dispute, as to ask the immediate enactment of remedial measures. It remains, therefore, only to consider how the object to be sought may be most speedily and effectually accomplished. In reply to this question, I earnestly recommend the passage of an act providing for *compulsory* vaccination, which should have such penalties annexed as would insure its undoubted enforcement.

I also recommend an enactment establishing a State Board of Health, whose functions shall be discharged under the auspices of the Legislature. Such an organization would be indispensable to the vigorous and comprehensive execution of a law making vaccination compulsory, and would be eminently serviceable in enforcing such other sanitary regulations as might be deemed essential to the protection of the public against small-pox and other contagious diseases. The State Board might be constituted somewhat upon the model of the Board of Public Charities, with the addition of local boards for the counties, cities and larger towns. The expense of such a system would not be worth a thought, when compared with the value of the benefits that would be conferred by its operation. At all events, it would be far less than the cost in human lives annually sacrificed by the diseases it would be designed to prevent. It is not possible to estimate correctly such values. But for the purpose of illustration, the calculation of an eminent physician may be accepted. Dr. Ackland, of England, sets down every death by a preventable disease as a loss in money of £100, and £12 for loss of time and maintenance during the period of sickness. According to his standard Pennsylvania lost during the last two years by small-pox alone more than $5,000,000.

From a joint report made to me by the Health Officer and Port Physician of Philadelphia, I learn that the health laws of that city and port are in a very confused and unsatisfactory condition. These gentlemen, in effect, say that the first comprehensive health law was passed in 1818; that continuous additions have been made since that time; that while some of the laws have been repealed, others have become inoperative and obsolete; that if certain of these were revived and enforced their execution would inflict positive injury, and, in short, that the whole system imperatively requires a thorough revision. I have good reason to indorse the truth of these statements, and I earnestly recommend the whole subject to your early and considerate action, and that the amendments which you may make for the better protection of the health and general well-being of Philadelphia be extended as far as practicable to the whole State.

CAPITOL AND CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The apartment in the Capitol building, familiarly known as the "Office of the State Historian," has been tastefully fitted up for the reception and display of the battle-flags carried by our soldiers in the war of the rebellion, in accordance with a resolution to that effect passed by the Legislature at its last session.

For the purpose of irrigating and beautifying the Capitol grounds, I recommend that you authorize the construction of at least two ornamental fountains.

I renew my recommendation for the purchase of a few small lots at the eastern corner of the grounds necessary to the completion of the square, and that the iron fence enclosing them be completed.

GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

As no charge of selfishness can, at this juncture, attach to me, I frankly remind you that the compensation of the Governor is entirely inadequate to live in a style corresponding to his position, and the reasonable expectations of the people of so great a Commonwealth. The truth of these assertions is so obvious that no argument is required for their confirmation.

The Constitution declares in section VI, of Article II, "The Governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected."

Should the Legislature concur with me as to the propriety of increasing the compensation of the Executive to ten thousand dollars per annum, I recommend that it be done prior to the twentieth of January, as on that day the period for which my successor has been elected will begin.

IN MEMORIAM.

It has heretofore been my sad duty to chronicle the departure of distinguished citizens from spheres of usefulness to that realm of eternal silence, from which no traveler returns. Among them may be enumerated three ex-Governors; and now I am called upon to announce the decease of another who has occupied the Executive chair.

William F. Johnston was born November 29, 1808, at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, and died at Pittsburgh, October 25, 1872, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

He was admitted to the bar in 1829, and was subsequently a member of the House of Representatives, and of the Senate. As Speaker of the latter, he became acting Governor upon the resignation of Francis R. Shunk. He was afterwards nominated by the Whigs, and elected to the Chief Magistracy. He filled the office with honor and marked ability. After the expiration of his term he devoted his time to the construction and management of railroads and the development of the resources of the western portion of the State. He was endowed with strong natural abilities, was genial in manners and faithful in friendship. His services to the Commonwealth will not soon be forgotten. I trust the Legislature will do justice to his memory by appropriately noticing his death.

It is with profound sorrow, also, that I announce to you, officially, the death of Major General George Gordon Meade. He died in Philadelphia, November 6, 1872, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

It is impossible, within the brief space allowed, to give an extended notice of the services of one so eminently distinguished. He was a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, and served with distinction in the Seminole and Mexican wars, and as a Topographical Engineer in time of peace. At the commencement of the recent civil war, his services were tendered to and accepted by the Government. From the rank of Brigadier General he rose through the grades of Division and Corps Commander, and was on the twenty-eighth day of June, 1863, without solicitation, appointed, by President Lincoln, Commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac; and although he leaves behind him an undying record of his brilliant and heroic deeds wherever he was called into action, his name will be, particularly and forever, associated with the glory of the great turning battle of the war—fought at Gettysburg, on the first, second and third days of July, 1863.

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

Appropriation for Election Investigation.

AMENDING THE CURRENCY AND BANKRUPT ACTS.

Opposition to Increasing the President's Salary.

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1873.

SENATE.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, a bill was passed for the erection of public buildings at Evansville and Grand Rapids, Michigan.

ADDITIONAL TERM OF COURT.

A bill was passed for additional terms of the United State Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York.

APPROPRIATION FOR ELECTION INVESTIGATION.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution appropriating $20,000 to defray the expenses of the investigation to be made by the Committee on Privileges and Elections into the election troubles in Louisiana and Arkansas, and conferring authority upon the persons to be deputed by the committee to make the investigation.

On motion of Mr. THURMAN the resolution was amended so as to authorize the commission to have witnesses sworn by any State or United States officer authorized to administer oaths. The resolution, so amended, was adopted.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

On motion of Mr. COLE, the Secretary of the Interior was directed to communicate any information in his possession touching the difficulties with the Modoc and other Indians in California and Oregon.

AMENDING THE NATIONAL CURRENCY ACT.

Mr. CORBETT introduced a bill amending the National Currency Act. Referred.

The Senate resumed consideration of

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL,

and at 4 o'clock went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

AMENDING THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) introduced a bill to amend the Bankruptcy act so that State corporations, such as insurance companies, etc., shall not be subject to the provisions of that act, but to the jurisdiction of State courts.

BILLS PASSED.

To readjust the western boundary of Dakota Territory.

Transferring the control of certain Territorial penitentiaries to the several Territories in which they are located.

Disapproving certain legislation in the Territory of Washington.

Regulating the compensation of members and officers of various legislative assemblies.

ADDITION TO THE POSTOFFICE SITE AT BOSTON.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, asked leave to report a bill appropriating $2,500,000 for the purchase of an addition to the site of the postoffice building at Boston.

Mr. FARNSWORTH objected.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. SARGENT moved an amendment, increasing the appropriation for the President's salary from $25,000 to $50,000, and fixing the salary hereafter at $50,000.

Mr. HOLMAN made a point of order that the amendment changed the existing law, and was therefore out of order.

The Chairman ruled that, although it did change an existing law, still the practice of the House had been not to treat amendments to increase salaries as being a change of existing laws. He overruled the point of order.

Mr. HOLMAN appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the Committee did not sustain the Chair, the affirmative vote being only 29.

Mr. SARGENT then modified his amendment by omitting that part of it making the proposed increase a permanent one.

The same objection was made by Mr. HOLMAN and overruled by the Chairman, and an appeal being taken, the decision of the Chair was not sustained—ayes 60, nays 67. So the amendment was decided to be out of order, and was not received.

An animated discussion took place on a proposition to increase the appropriation for the Bureau of Education. Without disposing of the question the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Another Broken Rail.

LOUISVILLE, January 8.—An accident occurred last night at Belmont Station, on the Nashville railroad, caused by a broken rail. Three cars were thrown off the track and ran some distance on the ties, when they turned over and one caught fire, but was speedily extinguished. There were about sixty passengers on the train, and about twenty were injured, most of them slightly. Only five or six were much hurt.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, January 8.—The steamship Deutschland has arrived.

EXCITING.

A Trapper's Encounter With a Panther in the North Woods.

[From the Auburn Advertiser, Dec. 28.]

Dave Mosher, a trapper and guide in the North Woods, had a terrific encounter with a North Woods beast last week. Three miles from Sacondaga Lake there is a wild, rugged pass between the mountains, known as the Black Cat Valley. The mountains on either side are very steep and rocky, and are covered with a heavy growth of black balsam and spruce timber. As the snows deepen and the weather becomes cold, many deer and animals take shelter in that locality.

Among the rest are the rock martin, having a valuable dark-colored fur, known among trappers in those regions as "Black Cat." They seldom move by day, keeping concealed in the trunks of trees or between the fissures of rocks. Owing to the uncertainty of finding one twice in a place, and their natural shyness, it is quite difficult to trap them. However, when they become pinched with hunger, they will jump at the bait without hesitation.

A keen, strong, steel trap is set and covered with snow or leaves, directly under a drooping branch that the animal can reach by rearing; upon this is secured the bait, and in the effort to reach which it is pretty apt to step in the trap. Then comes a system of desperate maneuvres, and the only way to hold them is by having the trap chain attached to a small sapling that will spring and lift them off the ground.

This sleek, fine-furred animal is about the size of a red fox, and, as David used to express it, "They're a sassy varmint to get holt on."

As Mosher was going the rounds of his traps last week Wednesday, he saw through the bushes ahead a terrible commotion under a large white birch, where a trap had been set. As he approached, a long, gaunt, tawny-colored fierce-looking animal, whose wild scream upon the mountain side at night will send a thrill of horror to those who are safe in the cabin, sprang upon a lower limb of a birch, and did defiance with glaring eyes. It was driven to desperation by hunger.

Had David quietly backed out he could have enjoyed his supper of venison and pancakes. But no, he raised the old rifle and fired. In one-fourth of a York minute, Bill Stewart's exact time for skinning a Montezuma bull head all the clothes upon him would not have made a [illegible]. He already found himself beside a log, partly scalped, with his lower limbs looking as though they had been through a threshing machine, while, at the same moment, with a spit and a scream, a panther disappeared up the mountain side. When he came up the panther was engaged in killing and devouring a martin which was caught in the trap, and his hunger being partly appeased was the means of the trapper crawling off with his life.

SEWICKLEY.

New Years at the United Presbyterian Church.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SEWICKLEY, January 3, 1873.

The ice has moved out of the river at this point without doing any damage to our lumbermen or coalmen. New Year's day was celebrated in an appropriate manner by our people. The day was pleasant enough for out or in-door recreations. The Sunday-school connected with the United Presbyterian Church celebrated its anniversary. The superintendent, H. J. Murdoch, presided in his usual pleasant and agreeable manner. A large number of the members of the school was present. The parents manifested a commendable interest by their presence. After devotional exercises the superintendent addressed the school with words of instruction, encouragement and love, complimenting highly his co-laborers for their devotion and faithfulness, and thanking the children for their diligence and punctuality. He was followed by the Pastor and Prof. Dickson, both of whom commanded the undivided attention of the audience. A distribution of nuts, candies, oranges, cake, &c., &c., then took place, to the evident delight of both parents and children. Thus passed off, one of those happy reunions, which tend to beautify and bless the life-work of God's people. Judging from the favorable indications exhibited in connection with the school, we would predict for them results which will, with the blessing of God, tell upon the character and usefulness of coming generations.

The circulation of your valuable paper is increasing in this suburban village. More anon,

CHAPULTEPEC.

—A reporter of the New Orleans Picayune interviewed Acting Governor Pinchback on Tuesday evening. In the course of his remarks the Governor compared President Grant to George Washington.

—At the New Hampshire Democratic convention on Wednesday, James A. Weston was nominated for Governor on the first ballot.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 96½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 52f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112½@112¼.

OUR thanks are due, and are tendered, to His Excellency, Governor Geary, for an advance copy of his sixth annual message to the Legislature. Elsewhere we notice the document at length. We also publish it in full this morning.

WE have received a copy of the annual report of Hon. Robert B. Beath, Surveyor General of the State, which discloses the vast amount of labor imposed on that department, and shall refer to it again, and at more length, at some other time.

THE "Public Ledger Almanac" has been received. It is filled with most valuable statistics and information, and speaks well for the enterprise of Mr. George W. Childs, the proprietor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*. The Almanac is furnished free to all subscribers of that paper.

WITH more than ordinary pleasure we direct particular attention to our full, complete and detailed special telegrams from the several points of interest. We have made arrangements to continue these specials throughout the sittings of Congress, the Constitutional Convention and the Legislature. In addition to the news furnished us by the agents of the Associated Press, we shall have our own special representatives at each of these points of interest, to collect and daily send us by telegraph all the information that can be gathered by a personal intercourse with the members of the above named bodies. Our readers will thus be kept well informed of all that is passing, both in State and National affairs, and will doubtless find our special telegrams interesting and complete. Nothing shall be left undone on our part to furnish the fullest and latest news from all points, and make the GAZETTE *par excellence the paper* of Pittsburgh. Other dailies will continue to obtain their news through the GAZETTE, as usual.

THEY are once again much excited in old England about the people of the United States, who, they allege, are going to pocket the kingdom of the late Kamehameha, which, as one of the luminaries of a London paper thinks, might endanger the balance of power between Australia and the United States; and he therefore proposes, in order to prevent that dangerous state of affairs, that Australia should at once annex the Figi Archipelagoes. Ridiculous as the idea is, it is only another proof that they are foolishly jealous in England of our expanding influence and power on the American Continent and neighboring islands, and that in order to retain and obstruct our march to empire they are ready to entertain the most foolish projects. It is about time that they should understand over there that the United States will, sooner or later, embrace not only such islands as the Sandwich group, Santo Domingo, Cuba, etc., but also Canada and the entire North American Continent. We say embrace, because there is no need of our annexing them; they will come of their own free will to our protecting arms. We are strong, rich, peaceful, civilized, free, enjoying a republican form of government and freedom of religion. Why should they not wish to join us?

CREDIT MOBILIER.

We heartily condemn the practice of some of our cotemporaries of giving editorial sanction to current rumors, which often have no further foundation than the crazy and ill-judged imaginations of sensational correspondents. During a heated political canvass the thing has, to a certain extent, to be tolerated without grumbling; but it is altogether unnecessary and unpardonable when nothing of even an extraneous nature is to be gained by it, except, perhaps, a little notoriety. We give all that comes to us, usually, over the wires, and from other sources, *as news*, to be believed or not as the reader may prefer, often finding ourselves obliged to contradict one day matter published on the previous day. But to take all this mass of stuff which is daily sent—by nobody knows who—as truth, and give editorial sanction to it, would appear as senseless in the extreme, if not at times really criminal. For instance, yesterday the Associated Press sent us a long dispatch referring to the Credit Mobilier investigation, in which Congressman Brooks, of New York—a Democrat—was directly charged with receiving stock in that concern without consideration, except his promise to "take care of the Democratic side of the House," on all questions directly connected with the welfare of the company. Had we imitated some of our neighbors in this regard—and notably our Democratic contemporary, the *Post*—we should have published an editorial article, in which Mr. Congressman Brooks should have been soundly belabored for his nefariousness in accepting the aforesaid bribe. In addition to asserting our belief in the truth of the charge, we should possibly have used it as a text, to deliver a scathing lecture generally on the sins and iniquities of the Democratic party, as illustrated and proven by their principal representative, Brooks, Erastus, of New York city. But we refrain, and, unlike the *Post*, await until the innocent Brooks shall be able to arise in his place in the House and "hurl back the contemptible charge in the teeth of his assailant," and thus vindicate his beautiful and innocent record of the past, and make Democracy lovely. But is it not a little curious and a little bordering on retributive justice, to find that the very first man charged with accepting *a bribe* of stock in this Credit Mobilier scheme is the principal representative Democrat in Congress? That party, during the recent political campaign, charged leading Republicans with dishonestly accepting stock in this venture, and "they hanged Haman on the gallows that he had prepared for Mordecai." But we will not believe it. Give Brooks a chance.

Seriously, we think the full details of this investigation should be awaited before any one should be condemned. Others as well as Congressman Brooks are owners of Credit Mobilier stock, nor is it *per se* any discredit to them, nor disadvantage in any way, so far as we know. They may have innocently enough purchased this stock as they would any other that promised large dividends, and as they, in common with every man, had a clear right to do. Some of the leading and wealthy men in our own city owned shares in this gigantic company which built the Union Pacific railway, and contrary to general belief, they were perfectly honest in such possession. The Credit Mobilier was a chartered company, which had a mighty work to perform, and needed a vast amount of money to execute that work; it promised large dividends, if successful, and many of the strongest moneyed men of the country were its stockholders. There is, therefore, no impropriety charged upon the simple ownership of its stock, and members of Congress, as well as anybody else, could be honest purchasers and honest holders of it. The present investigation is into the charge that certain persons in official places accepted stock for their influence and without further consideration. This is the whole question, and we await its final solution.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We publish this morning the last annual message of His Excellency, John W. Geary, to the Legislature. It is marked, as is usual with his State papers, with clearness of diction, thoroughness of detail and force of expression. It covers the whole range of subjects of interest to the taxpayer and citizen, and exhibits the present condition and future prospects of the Commonweath in a light that must prove as interesting to the people as it is a source of laudable pride. After returning thanks to the Almighty for abundant mercies in the past, he congratulates the people on their escape from many of the calamities that have been visited upon sister cities and States, and on the flourishing condition of our resources as an agricultural, mining, manufacturing and commercial community. He refers with much satisfaction to the late national endorsement of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and alludes with pride to the decisive victory achieved in this State, which settled the question of President Grant's re-election.

The following summary of the financial condition of the State will be read with interest: Total receipts from all sources, including balance in the Treasury Nov. 30, 1871, $8,625,146.04; total disbursements for the year ending Nov. 30, 1872, including $2,476,326 paid on the State debt, $7,142,990.43; leaving balance in Treasury at the latter date $1,482,455.61. This is a decidedly cheerful account of our finances, and will be hailed with pleasure by every citizen. The public debt was Nov. 30, 1871, $29,779,820.64, and now is $27,303,494.64, making the reduction for the year, as above stated, $2,476,326. Towards paying the debt we have, in the sinking fund, $9,300,000, and cash in treasury $1,482,455.61, leaving the actual liability over present money assets the small sum of $16,521,039.03. During the six years of Governor Geary's administration the State debt has been decreased $10,992,662.54. We hope all our readers will ponder these few figures; they contain a vast fund for thought, particularly when we look back into the dark and gloomy periods of Democratic rule, when our debt was continually growing and threatening to drive us into irremediable bankruptcy. Now our *State* liability is about one-third that of the principal city of the Commonwealth, and annually growing less.

The portion of the message referring to the much-talked of sinking fund is instructive as well as interesting, showing as it does the amount of same and what it consists of. The Governor next refers to the rapid extinguishment of the debt and taxation, to the various appropriations for the support of our charitable institutions, and discountenances all legislation in the interest of enterprises of doubtful propriety—evidently hinting at the long anticipated raid on the sinking fund. He discusses the labor and wages questions in a candid and statesmanlike manner, and leans, as has been his custom, toward the side of the weak as against the strong. He recommends a further reduction of taxation, as the increased facilities of the State can well afford it, and asks that the tax on loans, on capital stock of chartered institutions, on net earnings and dividends of all companies and co-operative associations shall be abolished. These reductions, with one or two others, will result in an annual reduction of the revenues in amount over one million dollars. After this reduction of revenue, sufficient will yet be collected to pay all expenses, interest on State debt, and reduce the latter one million five hundred thousand dollars annually.

The next reference is to a more complete geological survey of the State, in order to reveal the hidden treasure within our mountain ranges and valleys, an important matter which has too long been overlooked. No doubt underlying the soil of our State will be found beds of coal, oil, iron, and perhaps other ores which will one day largely add to our wealth. In connection with this, the recently organized "Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Agriculture," is referred to as an important adjunct to the former enterprise. Its results already will be read with great interest, revealing, as they do, the growth and development of our great resources. The interests of education are given a prominent place in the message, and valuable facts are noted, with reference thereto, including those connected with the schools of soldiers' orphans.

Much other information is given, and many useful and important recommendations made, which we have not space to note, and must refer the reader to the message itself. The Ohio river improvement is urged. An increase in the Governor's salary is asked for his successor, and much more is mentioned that we cannot even glance at. As a whole, the message is a substantial, business-like and strong paper, and reflects great credit on its distinguished and patriotic author.

BEWITCHED.

Mysterious Affliction of a Young Missouri Girl.

[From the Benton County (Mo.) Democrat.]

For some time past we have been in possession of the fact of the occurrence of strange and incomprehensible doings—at the house of one of the most respectable families of the county.

The family of which we speak consists of some five or six members, all well respected. The mystery consists of an indescribable noise, as of some one knocking, slapping, scratching, and scraping upon the sides, ceiling, floor, windows, etc., of the house and upon various articles within the room. The ghost, goblin, spirit, or ghoul—call it what you will—seems to have connected itself with a young lady member of the family, aged about eighteen years, and who, strange to say, knows nothing of its presence, or of its coming and going. At night, when she seeks repose, and just as her eyelids are closing in slumber, three distinct raps, as a person striking something solid with their finger, may be heard, she seems to be thrown into a trance, or sleep, from which nothing can arouse her, as repeated attempts have been made to do so, but proved unsuccessful. During the trance or fit, her limbs contract, her body writhes, and groans escape her lips, as though she were undergoing some great bodily pain, and during the trance the rapping continues by loud knocking upon some part of the house and on the furniture, lifting the bedclothes, rattling the bail of the water-bucket, and even upon the water, making a noise similar to a cat lapping water, answering questions, etc., the same way as any other well-regulated spirit would; and, stranger still, this mysterious power follows the person of the young lady, even when she passes a night away from home—wherever she sleeps at night there is heard the knocking, which, however, is never heard only when she is in an unconscious state. The young lady, when she awakens, says she has heard nothing of the noise, and has felt no pain, saw nothing in her dream—in fact, had no dream—and complains only of a feeling of weariness and lassitude. In all other respects she seems in perfect health. These manifestations are as mysterious to her as to any one else, and a great source of mortification. A number of the neighbors have spent frequent nights at the house investigating and endeavoring to ascertain the cause of the mystery, but as yet no satisfactory conclusion has been arrived at.

Women Scientifically Considered.

Dr. Ludwig Buchner, the eminent German, whose lectures on scientific subjects have attracted much attention this winter, spoke recently on the woman question viewed from the ground of natural science. Difference of sex, he averred, was not a natural necessity, but the result of circumstances. Man has gained the mastery over woman by numerical superiority, greater strength and the force of circumstances. In proof of this, the fact that in the animal kingdom many females exceed the males in size, strength and ferocity was adduced. Man, having obtained his superior position, has developed more rapidly than woman, and it is not impossible that woman may in time reverse the present relations of the sexes. The lecturer referred to the famous women of history as examples of the power of the female sex, and said that, in his opinion, the extension of the suffrage to women, at least those who are unmarried, would be a positive benefit.

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Organization of Both Branches of the Legislature.

ANDERSON SPEAKER OF THE SENATE AND ELLIOTT OF THE HOUSE.

Allegheny County's Share of the Offices.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE INAUGURATION OF GENERAL HARTRANFT.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, January 7, 1873.

The organization of the two Houses of the Legislature was effected to-day, in the smoothest imaginable manner. There was not a jar in the working of the caucus programme, or any exhibition of partizan feeling. It is a general remark that no previous session for many years has commenced its work so harmoniously, and with as little contest or strife for the offices from Speaker down to the paster and folder.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic members of the House held a caucus this morning, and nominated Charles B. Brockway, of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, for Speaker, and P. Gray Meek, of Centre county, for Chief Clerk. Nominations were also made for some of the other offices. The Democrats of the Senate nominated J. Dupuy Davis, of Berks, for Speaker, and the impregnable and unterrified Jacob Ziegler, of Butler, for Chief Clerk.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

After the tedious work of reading the returns from the Secretary's office, the House voted for Speaker. Wm. Elliott, of Philadelphia, received 60 votes; Charles B. Brockway, of Columbia, 38 votes, and J. B. Hancock, of Philadelphia, one vote. Mr. Brockway voted for Mr. Elliott, Mr. Elliott voted for Mr. Brockway, and Mr. Welch, Independent Democrat of Philadelphia, voted for Mr. Hancock.

It is very seldom that a Speaker is elected for two successive terms, as Mr. Elliott has been honored. It has only happened twice before in the history of the State. W. A. C. Lawrence was chosen Speaker in 1859 and 1860, and ex-Governor Wm. F. Packer in 1848 and 1849. These were the only continuous or consecutive terms. Since 1840, J. Ross Snowden, John Cessna, and Elisha W. Davis have each held the position twice, but there has been a lapse of several sessions between their elections.

THE CLERKS.

General Selfridge, John H. Smull, and Capt. Morrison were elected on one vote as Chief, Resident, and Assistant Clerks. The Democrats all voted for Smull for Resident Clerk, and that gentleman thus received the gratification of a unanimous vote, a merited recognition of his efficiency and general ability. General Selfridge was first elected clerk in 1868, and this was his sixth consecutive election. Capt. Morrison of Butler, the Assistant, is also a very capable and accommodating officer. The other officers of the House were elected by resolution, and sworn in by the Speaker to paste and fold with fidelity, and maintain the fires with alacrity, besides supporting the Constitution.

The members were sworn in, the usual resolutions to inform the Governor and Senate adopted, and the hours of meeting fixed at from eleven A. M. to one P. M., daily, except Friday, when the hour of adjournment shall be noon.

INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR ELECT.

Mr. Kaufman, of Lebanon, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the inaugural ceremonies of the Governor elect shall take place at twelve o'clock, noon, on the 21st of January, on the south portico of the capital, should the weather prove favorable, otherwise in the Hall of Representatives; and that a committee of seven be appointed to act in conjunction with a similar committee to be appointed by the Senate, to make the necessary arrangements, and wait upon the Governor and Governor elect, and accompany them to the capitol, "as a merited act of courtesy and for the purpose of having the oath of office administered to the Governor elect."

ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate did not meet until three P. M. The hall was densely crowded, an honor not vouchsafed to the House. The organization of the Senate worked as smoothly as that of the other body. All of the Senators were present. The vote for Speaker resulted in 18 votes for George H. Anderson, of Allegheny, 14 votes for J. Depuy Davis, of Berks, and 1 vote for Butler B. Strang, of Tioga. The two leading candidates voted for each other. Alex. K. McClure voted for Mr. Strang.

Mr. Davis escorted Mr. Anderson to the chair, and he addressed the Senate.

THE CLERKS AND CHAPLAIN.

Russell Errett was elected Chief Clerk by 18 votes, to 14 for Jacob Ziegler, and one (given by Senator McClure) for Robert Morris. It will be noticed by Senator McClure's action that the Liberal Republicans have seceded from the Democracy, and are running a political machine of their own. It is a small and compact organization, somewhat ornamental for two. McClure is one of the best looking men in the Senate, but not particularly useful.

The other officers nominated by the Republican caucus were elected by resolution.

Rev. J. W. Sayres, of Harrisburg, was elected Chaplain of the Senate.

APPORTIONMENT.

The Speaker of the House was authorized to appoint the Standing Committees of the Senate, including one to be composed of seven Senators in the Congressional Apportionment. [The House also authorized a committee of thirteen on the Congressional apportionment.]

ALLEGHENY COUNTY'S SHARE.

The Allegheny county delegation has done pretty well in the way of securing positions for those of their patriotic constituents who accompanied them to the State Capitol. In the Senate, in addition to Mr. Anderson elected President, and Russell Errret Chief Clerk, John D. Fleming and John U. Gill were elected Transcribing Clerks, R. S. P. McCall Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, and William Sheargold Assistant Door Keeper. In the House five positions were secured, something more than the county was entitled to, as follows: Postmaster, Wm. Coates; Door Keeper, Wm. Moore; Assistant, Joseph McElheron; Assistant Transcribing Clerk, Samuel Wallace; paster and folder, H. W. Hastings. Not bad for the State of Allegheny.

THE LUZERNE CONTESTED ELECTION.

In the Republican House caucus last night, the Luzerne contested election was talked over. As stated, there are four seats involved, but the contest rests on the same state of facts in all the cases. The doubtful point is whether it is necessary to raise a committee on each case, or lump the whole and refer them to one committee. The latter would seem to be the most judicious and expeditious plan, if generally believed to be so. A House Committe on contested elections, made up by lot, consists of nine members. If four committees are raised, to investigate and report on precisely the same state of facts, it will seriously embarrass the proceedings of the House. The caucus last night appointed a committee of three to report on the legal points involved, to a caucus to be held this evening. ARTIC.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first [illegible] of your Pectoral I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street. Lung examinations daily.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

LAVIELL'S, LAVIELL'S, LAVIELL'S,
LAVIELL'S, LAVIELL'S,

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT REMEDY

The finest and best preparation known.

Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,

Cor. Penn and Sixth streets.

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367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

Machinery,

STEAM PUMPS,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery,

MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

DRY GOODS.

WHITE GOODS!

Plain, Striped and Plaid Nainsooks,
Plain, Striped and Plaid Jaconets,
India Twills and Yomesite Stripes,
Irish Linen and Shirt Fronts,

Tidies and Handkerchiefs,

Two Button Kid Gloves,
Two Button Opera Shades,
Bareges and Donna Maria,

SPANISH LACES,

Guipure Laces,

FELT SKIRTS

Broche Shawls,
Wool Shawls, &c.,

A good assortment at

Popular Prices

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WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

Federal St., Allegheny.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

Market Street.

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REDUCED PRICES.

COUNTRY BLANKETS,

COLORED BLANKETS,

Barred Dressed Flannels,

FELT SKIRTS,

Men's Underwear,

Ladies' and Child's Underwear,
Cardigan Jackets,
Scarfs, Nubias,
Knit Wool Mitts and Gloves.

HOSIERY,

Gents' Half Hose,
Country Knit Socks,
Buck Gaunts and Gloves,
Chinchilla Gauntlets,

Black Velveteens,

Black and Colored Silk Velveteens,

CLOAKING VELVETS,

Silk Fishues,
Hemmed Silk Scarfs,
Black and Colored Reps and Turquoise,

HANDKERCHIEFS

Braids, Tapes, Corsets, Buttons,

CORDS AND TASSELS,

Dress and Cloak Trimmings,

Fringes, Gimps, &c.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

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NEW GOODS

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DRY GOODS

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Full Line in all Departments

Suited to present season.

BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL.

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239 AND 241 LIBERTY STREET.
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HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

FURS!

Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Gents' Furs,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,

149 and 151 Wood Street.

Call and examine

Prices and Qualities

Before purchasing elsewhere.
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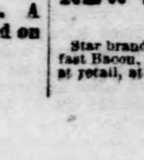

GET THE BEST

Howe Standard,
Sampson Standard

SCALES,

Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.

W. A. McCLURG,
63 Wood street.
my29

NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS.

Star brand Cincinnati Hams, Dried Beef and Breakfast Bacon, just received and for sale by the tierce, or at retail, at the Family Grocery Store of

JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS.

Monday, Jan. 6, '73,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

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At 6¼c, Bleached Muslin,
At 12½c, Fine Lonsdale Muslin,
At 8⅓c, Good Light and Dark Prints,
At 8⅓c, Good Shirting Prints,
At 8⅓c, Black and White Prints,
At 8⅓c, Black and Grey Prints,
At 12½c, Heavy Duck Toweling,
At 25c, Good Grey Twilled Flannel,

SHIRTING MUSLIN,
PILLOW CASE COTTON,
WIDE SHEETING.

TABLE LINEN,

TURKEY RED TABLING,
BUTCHER'S LINEN,

TICKINGS, &c., &c.,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Will continue to offer during the

MONTH OF JANUARY

Previous to the annual taking of Stock,

VERY MANY

GOOD BARGAINS

IN

SEASONABLE

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DESIRABLE GOODS,

AT THEIR

RETAIL STORES,

NOS. 197 AND 199

PENN AVENUE.

H. J. LYNCH,

No. 95 Market Street.

Just received a splendid stock of

Sacques and Talmas,
Silk Velvets,
Velveteens and
Beaver Cloth.

COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety.
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CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETINGS.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

Have just received for the

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An unusually attractive assortment of

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, &c.,

In styles and qualities never before shown in this market, all of which they are prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

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FALL STOCK.

Tapestry Brussels, very choice.
Body Brussels, newest styles.
Two and Three Plys, latest coloring.
Druggets, all widths.
Drugget Squares, all sizes.
List, Rag, Cottage and Hemp Carpet, cheap.

All of the above goods we offer less than spring prices.

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CARPETS, CHEAP!

In taking stock we find a number of

BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY

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Ingrain Carpets

of which we have left but enough for one or two rooms. We offer these for a short time at a very

LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICE,

And will also give

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS

To purchasers of single carpets or larger bills this month.

M'Farland & Collins,

Nos. 71 and 73 FIFTH AVENUE.
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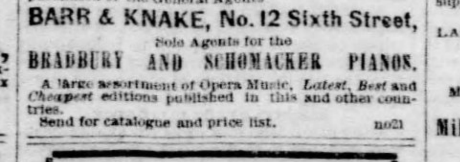
PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

Pianos and Organs.



GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS. FIRST CLASS.

The Best and Cheapest Pianos and Organs in the City.

Estey's Renowned COTTAGE ORGAN can only be purchased of the General Agents

BARR & KNAKE, No. 12 Sixth Street,

Sole Agents for the

BRADBURY AND SCHOMACKER PIANOS.

A large assortment of Opera Music, *Latest, Best* and *Cheapest* editions published in this and other countries.

Send for catalogue and price list.
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PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
"Light of Day" Brand
STAR CANDLES
Are of superior quality and the standard brand. Sold by J. S. DILWORTH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
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DRY GOODS.

Monday, Jan. 6, '73.

At 12½c, Tycoon Repps,
At 12½c, Black and White Serges,
At 12½c, Dress Goods,
At 25c, Black Poplins,
At 25c, Heavy Colored Poplins,

Black Alpacas and Mohairs

Of superior color and weight.

Black Merinos,
Black Silks,
Mourning Goods, &c.

NEW GOODS

Just opened at

WM. SEMPLE'S.

165, 167 and 169,

Federal St. Allegheny.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE

FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY

Graff, Hugus & Co.,

ALSO,

NILES' IMPROVED

Star Range.

Improved Double-Oven

BOSTON RANGE,

VAN'S PATENT

PORTABLE RANGE,

Parlor and Cook Stoves,

Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

620 and 208 Liberty Street
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NEW ESTABLISHMENT

Marbleized Slate Mantles,

FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES,

Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Churches, School Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,

which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.

I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.

COOKING RANGES

Of the most popular and desirable patterns.

Old's Utility Fire Grate,

The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.

The New Cone Furnace

which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. The BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.

We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

JAMES OLD,
No. 193 Liberty street,
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One Fire Will Last All Winter.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE

REVOLUTION,

A new SELF-FEEDING Parlor Stove for Bituminous coal. One that will burn our soft coal on the same principle and in the same manner that Anthracite coal is now used in self-feeding stoves.

Warranted to be Perfect in Operation

and the most powerful heating stove in the country.

Manufactured and for sale by

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A regular graduate of Medicine, as his Diploma at office shows, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other Physician in Pittsburgh.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, all forms of Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.

Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes, which produce some of the following effects, viz.: Nervousness, debility, blotches, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, rendering marriage improper and life miserable, are permanently cured. Sealed pamphlet relating to the above sent for two stamps. Correspondence confidential; consultation free. It is self evident that a Physician who treats thousands of cases every year must acquire great skill; many Physicians knowing this, recommend patients to his care. Medicine sent everywhere.

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"Books for the million!" Who may marry, who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE; 15 cents each, both for 25 cents.

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Why go East for your Tin Cans when you can be supplied with a superior article for less money?

LARD CANS—3, 5 and 6 lb. sizes,

SPICE CANS,

PAINT CANS.

Manufactured at

Miller's Screw Top Can Manufactory

In Bown's New Building.

Entrance off Virgin alley, one door from Wood street.

All Orders promptly filled.

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FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

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FAMILIES,

Dressmakers and Dealers

Supplied with the

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On liberal terms.

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FOR SALE---REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE

For Sale or Exchange

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ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT BRADDOCKS, three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, containing 10 Rooms, Marble Mantles in Parlor and Dining Room, front and back Portico, good Cellar under the entire House. Lot 225 feet front by 250 in depth, planted in bearing fruit trees.

ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE near the above Property, containing 7 Rooms, Marble Mantle in Parlor, front and back Portico, good dry Cellar. Lot 225 feet front by 210 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.

The above Property is very desirable for Country Residences, being on the high ground on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beautiful view of the Monongahela River from both properties.

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100 Quarter and Half-Acre

LOTS,

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FARM HOUSE AND BARN,

With 1½ acres of ground, and about 400 bearing Fruit Trees; also a Farm of 125 acres, adjoining the above Lots, with about twelve acres of Coal. All of the above within from five to ten minutes' walk from Walls Station, P. R. R. This property will be sold on easy terms. Plans can be seen at my office. This property offers better inducements for speculation than any property offered on the Pa. R. R., on account of its close proximity to the contemplated improvements of the P. R. R. Co. Inquire of

JOHN GRAZIER,
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BUCKEYE STEAM PUMPS,

Power Pumps,
Hand Pumps,

For Railroads, Steamboats, Paper Mills, Distilleries, Breweries, Iron Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c.,

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AGENTS FOR

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OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.

Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alexander Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville railroad, Pennsylvania railroad, Allegheny Valley railroad.

79. 79.

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We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooed, either at the store or at your residences, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings.

C. G. CASSEL
SUCCESSOR TO
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DEALERS IN
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Perfect Fitting
SHIRTS

Directions for self-measurement sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

Mosquito Bars,
Curtain Goods
and Bedding,

No. 100 THIRD AVENUE,
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SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.

I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD,

AT LOW PRICES.

Safety Fuse constantly on hand.

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Richards' Belt Dressing and Friction Compostition.

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Losses Paid since 1829, nearly $7,000,000
Cash Assets January 1st, 1872, $3,253,749

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COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO.,

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, at the close of business, DECEMBER 27, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,023,478 34
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		389,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$141,202 38	
Due from other National Banks	9,527 27	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	8,284 82	
		159,014 47
Cash Items (including stamps)	312 08	
Exchanges for Clearing House	66,265 91	
Bills of other National Banks	7,181 00	
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	199 56	
Gold Coin	9,996 03	
Legal Tender Notes	122,307 00	
		206,261 58
		$1,777,754 39

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$400,000 00
Surplus Fund		55,000 00
Interest and Exchange		38,710 25
National Bank Circulation outstanding		349,900 00
Individual Deposits	$515,776 39	
Due to National Banks	302,133 41	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	116,234 34	
		934,144 14
		$1,777,754 39

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, County of Allegheny, ss.

I, Cyrus Clarke, Jr., Cashier of the Tradesmen's National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CYRUS CLARKE, JR., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to, before me, this 4th day of January, 1873. WM. BINGHAM, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN DUNLAP,
C. B. SHEA,
S. B. McELROY, Directors.
ja6

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business,

FRIDAY, December 27, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$873,792 14
Overdrafts	3,168 67
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	800,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	5,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	88,169 11
Due from other National Banks	29,678 35
Due from other Banks and Bankers	28,699 46
Banking House	146,536 19
Other Real Estate	25,000 00
Current Expenses	6,424 62
Taxes Paid	9,082 87
Premiums	20,000 00
Cash Items (including Stamps)	54,408 25
Exchanges for Clearing House	63,345 34
Bills of other National Banks	40,500 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	3,441 25
Legal Tender Notes	136,100 00
	$2,333,346 25

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$800,000 00
Surplus Fund	232,089 40
Discount	20,588 10
Exchange	31,584 91
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	639,500 00
Dividends Unpaid	2,015 50
Individual Deposits	546,606 00
Due to Banks and Bankers	21,383 60
Due to National Banks	30,478 74
Notes and Bills rediscounted	9,100 00
	$2,333,346 25

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, SS:

I, John Scott, Jr., Cashier of the Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of January, 1873.

JOS. SNOWDEN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
H. L. BOLLMAN,
ROBT. H. HARTLEY,
WILLIAM REA, Directors.
ja7

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business,

DECEMBER 27, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,098,666 34
Overdrafts	5,712 24
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	514,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	3,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	86,719 84
Due from National Banks	34,224 17
Due from State Banks and Bankers	6,736 37
Banking House	32,761 61
Current Expenses	1,937 95
Cash Items (including Stamps)	6,634 50
Exchanges for Clearing House	100,545 69
Bills of other National Banks	6,600 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	2,972 10
Coin	2,061 00
Legal Tenders	106,000 00
	$2,008,571 81

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$800,000 00
Surplus Fund		158,840 41
Interest and Exchange		11,411 22
National Bank Circulation Outstanding		450,000 00
Dividends Unpaid		3,837 75
Individual Deposits	$455,439 24	
Due to National Banks	98,436 77	
Due State Banks and Bankers	1,410 83	
		555,286 84
Notes and Bills Rediscounted		29,195 59
		$2,008,571 81

State of Pennsylvania, County of Allegheny, ss.

I, R. K. Wilson, Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, at Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowlegde and belief.

R. K. WILSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January, 1873.

GEO. I. WHITNEY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
J. J. GILLESPIE,
WM. S. BISSELL,
WM. McCREERY,
ja7 Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF the MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pa., at the close of business on FRIDAY, December 27, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$812,415 31
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		500,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		61,862 20
Due from other National Banks		889 71
Current Expenses	$4,820 70	
Taxes paid	5,958 23	10,778 93
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,348 96
Bills of other National Banks		2,300 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)		1,533 03
Legal Tender Notes		95,690 00
		$1,486,818 14

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$500,000 00
Surplus Fund		300,000 00
Discounts	$25,557 20	
Exchange and Interest	23,980 48	
Profit and Loss	25,000 00	74,537 68
National Bank Circulation Outstanding		447,651 00
State Bank Circulation Outstanding		9,566 00
Individual Deposits		149,485 14
Dividends Unpaid		3,585 50
Due to other National Banks		117 86
Due to other Banks and Bankers		1,874 96
		$1,486,818 14

State of Pennsylvania, County of Allegheny, SS:

I, Jno. G. Martin, Cashier of the Mechanics National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JNO. G. MARTIN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January, A. D. 1873.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN ORR,
WILLIAM CARR,
J. S. ATTERBURY, Directors.
ja8

STATEMENT

OF THE

Greensburg and Pittsburgh

TURNPIKE ROAD CO.,

FROM

January 2d, 1872, to January 7th, 1873, inclusive.

DR.

To amount in Treasury at last settlement	$1,371 43
To amount received from tolls, &c.	2,041 46
	$3,412 89

CR.

By old dividends paid	$545 00	
By amount paid for improvements, repairs, &c.	853 49	
By salary paid James Young, Collector, Gate No. 1	200 00	
By salary paid Isaac Rose, Collector, Gate No. 2	160 00	
By salary paid Catherine Berry, Collector, Gate No. 3	100 00	
By H. Larrimer, Esq., Manager and Secretary	75 00	
By R. H. Negley, Treasurer	100 00	
By Bruce & Negley, Solicitors	75 00	
By J. C. McCormick, Auditor	10 00	
By Wm. B. McCrea, Auditor	10 00	
		$2,288 49
Balance in Treasury		1,124 40
Warrants, Nos. 31 and 32 Outstanding		100 00

Done at Pittsburgh, January 7, 1873.

JOHN C. McCORMICK,
W. B. McCREA,
ja8:195 Auditors.

STATEMENT OF PENN AVENUE TRUST COMPANY.

PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1872.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$34,238 42
Notes and Bills Discounted	198,007 12
Furniture and Fixtures	2,590 00
Expenses	2,327 54
	$237,163 08

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Deposits	121,616 08
Due other Banks	5,000 00
Unpaid Dividends	940 00
Contingent Fund	1,530 86
Profits	8,086 14
	$237,163 08

ja4 W. H. CASSIDY, Cashier.

JOS. C. BAILIFF. THOS. BROWN.

Bailiff & Brown,

PLUMBERS,

Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters,

NO. 55 FEDERAL STREET,
au29:x12-TTHS ALLEGHENY, PA.

MILLER & CO.'S

(BOSTON) CELEBRATED

PIANOS,

first quality. They are unexcelled in tone, elegant in finish, incomparable in durability and simplicity of construction.

SOLE AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,

136 Smithfield Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Music Books, Italian Strings, etc.

T. & J. T. McCANCE,

Merchant Tailors,

NEW FALL STOCK

Just received for the custom trade. Owing to increased facility in the cutting department, we hope to fill orders with promptness and satisfaction to our patrons.

NO. 196 LIBERTY STREET.
se11:y32

ALEX. CARSON,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

WINES, LIQUORS,

AND CIGARS.

A large stock of Old Whisky on hand.

No. 360 Liberty Street,

One block below Union Depot,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARRIS & EWING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 341 Liberty St., cor. of 10th,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY EPPING...W. B. CARPENTER...E. J. WARING.

KEYSTONE STEAM PUMP,

Epping, Carpenter & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS,

Corner Penn and 32d Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN DAVIS,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer of

TRUNKS,

Ladies' Satchels, &c.

204 SMITHFIELD ST., near Liberty,

au3:w13 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ONLY FOUR WEEKS MORE

FOR THE

Closing Out Sale

TO QUIT THE

DRY GOODS BUSINESS!

Goods not sold by that time will be closed out at Auction. We have left a fine line of

Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, Plaids, French Merinoes, Wool Delaine, Black and Colored Alpaca, Black Silks, 1,000 yards Colored Dress Silks at $1.00 per yard, usual price from $2.00 to $2.75 per yard, 100 yards fine Silk Cloaking Velvet at $8.00 per yard, regular price $12.00 per yard.

Great Bargains in Shawls,

BLACK AND COLORED

VELVETEENS,

AND A FULL STOCK OF

Muslin Prints, Linen, Cassimere, Jeans, Flannel, Hosiery, Gloves, Buttons, and a full line of

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

To which we call the attention of Dress Makers, Storekeepers and Pedlers, as they must be sold at what they will bring. We offer for sale

SIX FINE COUNTERS,

From 20 to 25 feet long; also Store Shelving. Will sell at a bargain.

N. B.—Auction Sales every evening at 7 o'clock, commencing Saturday evening, January 4, 1873.

DUNLAP & SNAMAN,

136 Federal St.,

ja1 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

$5 TO $10 A MONTH

WILL BUY A FINE

American Watch

At the Jewelry Store of

JOHN MITSCH,

92 Ohio Street, Allegheny.

ja8

J. N. DRYDEN & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING,

Office and Fancy

FURNITURE.

No. 181 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SPRING BOTTOMS AND MATRESSES constantly on hand and made to order. Repairing promptly attended to.

LEMON & WEISE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cabinet Furniture

AND

CHAIRS.

No. 111 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Trade supplied at Lowest Prices.

James Gallagher's

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 10 SIXTH STREET (old St. Clair)

It may be gratifying to our friends and patrons, as well as the public at large, to know that Mr. C. A. Muhlanbring, an experienced Cutter and Superintendent of the establishment, after an absence of a week, has returned, bringing with him a new and beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS chosen from the largest and most fashionable emporiums of New York.

JAMES W. PEMBROKE,

WATCHMAKER,

(Late with J. B. McFadden & Co.)

No. 40 Sixth Street,

CORNER OF PENN.

Marine and Pocket Chronometers, Fine Watches and Clocks Repaired and Adjusted.

A specialty made of adjusting new work.

Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and Pistols Repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express.

J. H. JOHNSTON,

Sign of the Big Gun,

No. 179 Smithfield Street

ISAAC STERN,

Importer and Dealer in

Fine Whiskies,

BRANDIES,

Wines and Cigars,

162 Federal Street,

Above the Diamond, ALLEGHENY CITY.

Fine Wines and Liquors for Medicinal use.

FLANNELS AND JEANS.

The attention of JOBBERS is directed to our large assortment, consisting of a great variety of Styles of our well-known

Flannels and Jeans,

All Wool Blue Indigo Jeans,

At prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory. The trade will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices.

S. Bradley & Sons,

WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS

River Avenue, below Suspension Bridge.

NEW PERFUME.

Lubin's Everlasting Boquets.

I have just received through the Pittsburgh Custom House, direct from Paris, the above latest of Lubin's perfumes, together with a large assortment of his other

Extracts, Soaps, Sachets,

LAVENDER WATER, &C.,

Which I offer at the prices asked for the counterfeit goods, $1 per bottle. Soap and other goods in proportion.

SIMON JOHNSTON,

ja4 Corner Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

H. J. FELBER...GUST. KAFFHAHN.

H. J. FELBER & CO.,

Direct Importers of and Dealers in

CHINA, GLASS,

AND

Queensware,

169 SMITHFIELD ST.,

Above Sixth, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Decoration of China, Queensware and Glass, either on whole sets or single pieces, executed in the best style and work warranted. Process of decoration open to inspection. Samples to be seen at the store. Glass Shades all sizes constantly on hand.

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
se2:j48

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for Sale at par and accrued Interest, $10,000 Birmingham Market House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL. - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. R. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
M. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN F. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. BORLAND, R. H. PALMER, Jr.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 3 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.
jy20:v28

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN .... $ 300,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ...... 1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS:
Wm. E. Schmertz, J. K. Kerr,
Charles Meyran, Thomas M. Carnegie,
George McGrew, Henry Dallmeyer,
L. Morganstern, Augt. Kleber,
Percy Kell.

W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.
jy17:v11

GEO. B. HILL....C. HANSON LOVE....JAS. N. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.
se13

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1873.

The change for the better in local money matters as winter advances becomes more apparent. The disposition to keep up high rates is still manifested on the part of numerous capitalists. It is a well authenticated fact that the financial storm which has swept over the country during the last quarter of the past year has well-nigh spent its fury, and notwithstanding the pinchers have for a time succeeded in reaping more than ordinary and legitimate profits off the hard earnings of the industrial classes, the trade of the country, although much contracted, is in a solvent and good condition. And now that the usurer has had his day, it is altogether probable that those who bear the burden and heat of the times are to have their's. Turn about is fair play.

The national bank statements having been made, a relief for the next sixty days of dread from this source will cause the banks to extend their lines as far as they judiciously can and afford to their customers all the additional aid it is in their power to give. Senator Scott, of this State, is moving in the matter of having the retired forty-four millions of currency re-issued, and from the unanimity with which his motion prevailed in the Senate to inquire into the legality of the re-issue, it is reasonable to expect that something will now be done to increase the circulating medium, if not permanently, at least temporarily, until some definite agreement can be arrived at so as to render future commercial and financial transactions more worthy of confidence than the panicky days of the past few months have allowed them to be.

The coal men of Pittsburgh are still busily engaged in having their last fall's product shipped to ports below, and should no unfavorable change in the weather take place they will in a few days be gratified by receiving in exchange a money equivalent for their past quarter's labor.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Tuesday says: The demand for money in the local market continues very large, and notwithstanding that the national banks are letting out more money freely since the call for a report, the supply of funds is still far below the demand, which had been held back for several weeks at the close of last year in the anticipation of easy money now. The remittances to New York are probably larger from this city now than they have ever been before, and the demand for New York exchange keeps it up to a price that obliges banks to ship currency eastward.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Tuesday, reports money in that city as follows: The money market was reported easier yesterday—that is, there was no great urgency in demand, but we do not feel authorized in making any material alteration in rates, and, therefore, continue to quote prime two-name paper at about 12 per cent. as the lowest. On call, money was in fair supply. Three to four months' paper, on first-class collaterals, was placed at 10½@12 per cent. Strictly first-class commercial paper ruled at about same rates. On Government collateral the same description of paper went at 9@10 per cent. Paper of lower grade was offered on the street at all rates from 1½ to 2 per cent. a month, but no great amount negotiated at these extreme rates.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Tuesday says: Business in our local money market has been more active since the advent of the new year, but the movements of currency have been in favor of the city until yesterday, when there were increased orders from the country, and not much received. The banks have had ample means, and have discounted quite freely for depositors at 8@10 per cent., and in the open market prime business paper has declined to 10@12 per cent. The demand for money yesterday was more active but was generally freely met at these rates. The amount of paper maturing in January is comparatively light, so that the income of the banks from this source will be less than usual, and the extreme ease in the money market which some anticipated is not likely to be realized; but there is nothing to create a large demand, and there seems to be no good reason to expect that higher rates will prevail, especially if money becomes easy in New York.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., banker and brokers, No. 58 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Wednesday.
Gold	112⅝
U. S. Sixes—1881	115⅜
" —coupons	116
5-20—1862	111
5-20—1864	113⅜
" 1865	114⅜
" 1865 new	113⅜
" 1867	114⅜
" 1868—coupons	114⅜
10-40s	110⅜
10-40s—coupons	110⅜
Currency 6's	113⅜
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	101⅞
Erie	62⅜
Michigan Southern	90⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89
Rock Island	109⅜
North Western, Common	81⅜
Pacific Mail	70⅜
Western Union Telegraph	80⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	47⅜
Union Pacific	38
Toledo & Wabash	73⅜
Fort Wayne	92
Adams Express	94⅜
American Express	69⅜
United States Express	81
Harlem	115⅜

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., brokers and bankers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	56⅜
Reading R. R.	58⅜
United Co's New Jersey	122
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	32⅜
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59
Philadelphia & Erie	27⅜
Lehigh Navigation	58⅜
Pittsburgh City 5's ..... ex coupon.	72
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	91
Central Transportation	47

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1873.

APPLES—The demand continues very meagre, and the market is dull, though prices are without quotable change; $2.50@3 per bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—45@55c per gallon.

BEANS—$2.50@3 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—We are reported sales at 4@8c, as to quality.

BUTTER—Dealers all agree in reporting a very dull market, and with liberal receipts, stocks are accumulating, holders all anxious to to realize, and scarcely an average demand, prices are weak and drooping; inferior to fair, 8@15; medium to good, 18@22 prime to choice, 24@25.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged at 4½@5c per lb.

CHEESE—The demand continues very meagre, but prices are unchanged; prime Goshen, 16½@17c.

CIDER—Unchanged, $6@7 per bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7.50 per case in first hands, and $8 in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

CARBON OIL—Is dull, but unchanged; 18⅜c by the car load, and 1@2c additional for small lots.

DRESSED HOGS—Quoted at 4⅜@5⅜c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and nominally unchanged. Apples, 4@6c; Peaches, halves, 7@8c; Blackberries, 10@12; Pitted Cherries, 20@22; unpitted, 6@8c.

EGGS—Market quiet, and if anything weaker, although there is no quotable changed in prices. Fresh, 24@26. Limed, 25@23.

FLOUR—There is a steady local demand, and a fair volume of business in the aggregate, but there is no change whatever in prices, and the market is quiet. We continue to quote spring wheat, at $7.75@8.25, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas, and $8.50@9 for red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5.50.

GRAIN—Trade in all kinds of Grain is still reported quite active in consequence of the very light receipts and limited stocks, and prices are well maintained. Wheat continues very scarce and sells readily at full prices, $1.75@1.80 for prime to choice red; there is no stock in the hands of dealers, and the mills have been receiving but comparatively little of late. The arrivals of Oats continue small, and with a good demand prices are well maintained, ranging from 43 to 45. Shelled Corn is also in light supply, and we continue to quote at 60 on track, and 62 free in elevator. Ear Corn is also scarce, and we are reported sales on track at 65. Rye is still quotable at 90@95. Barley at 85@90 for spring, and 95@$1 for fall, according to quality.

GROCERIES—Trade continues quiet, and the market in a general way presents but little that is really new or important. Our eastern advices continue to report Coffee firm and Sugars dull. SUGARS—Crushed, 13⅜c; Granulated, 13⅜c; Powdered, 13⅜c; A Coffee, 12⅜c; B, 12⅜c; Ex. C, 12c; C, 11⅜c; Porto Rico, 10⅜@11c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 20c; Fair, 21c; Good, 22c; Prime to choice, 24@24⅜; Roasted, in lb packages 26c; loose, 25⅜c; Java, 25@26c.

SYRUPS—H & E, 55c; Maryland, 55c; B & E, 50c; Maple Flavor, 65c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 24c; Allspice, 20c; Nutmeg, $1.25; Cloves, 35c; Ginger, 25.

RICE—Carolina, 8⅜c@9c; Rangoon, 7⅜c@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@75c.

HAY—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and with continued liberal receipts the market is dull, although there is no change in prices; baled, on track, $25 to $32, according to quality and condition.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

LARD OIL—No. 1. Extra, 70@73; No. 2, 60.

ONIONS—$2.50@3.25 per bbl.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $1.15@1.20 per cwt; Middlings at $1.30@1.50, according to quality. Corn Meal, $1.30@1.35.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

PELTS—Sheep Pelts. $1.10@1.35.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged; Peach Blows, 80c on track, and 85@87, in store.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens, fresh receipts, 12@13c; Ducks, 13@14; Turkeys. 16@18.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13⅜c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7⅜c; Plain Shoulders, 6c; Rib Sides, 8⅜c; Clear Rib, 8⅜c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 12c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $14.50; Ham Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard: in trcs, 8⅜c; half bbls, 9⅜c; pails, 10. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.75 in kegs, $2.40.

RAGS—Quoted at 3⅜@3⅜c.

SEEDS—There is a steady demand for Flax Seed, and we are cognizant of several cars having been sold to the mills here at $1.95. Clover Seed is quoted at $5.00@5.25, in first hands, and Timothy at $3@3.25.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8⅜c.

WHISKY—Highwines quoted at 92@93 cents.

WOOL—Trade continues quiet, and there will be no change for the better until producers and dealers can get closer together; the former, as a rule, are asking prices that the latter are unwilling to give; dealers are offering 53@55 for choice clips, while growers are holding at 58@60.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY,
WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1873.

CATTLE.

The arrivals on Monday and Tuesday were comparatively light, both of local and through stock; last night and this morning, however, the receipts were liberal, and to-day in consequence the pens appear to be nearly all occupied. Trade is better; there is, as yet, no quotable advance in prices, but there are an unusually large number of buyers, and this, together with rather more favorable advices from the east, has produced a stronger feeling on the part of sellers, some of whom are disposed to establish an advance, but, up to this writing, without success. There is a better demand, however, and holders who are satisfied to accept the rates which have prevailed during the past week or two, have no difficulty in selling, but those who are "bullish," who have resolved, if such a thing is possible, to squeeze an advance, find it up hill work, though they may be able to carry their point before the close of the week.

Among others we have the following sales reported: 94 fair, 1,150, Illinois steers at 5⅜; 35, same, 1,125 lbs, 5⅜; 17 better quality, 1,250 lbs, 6c; 15 prime southern Ohio steers, 1,500, lbs, considered best in the market thus far, 6.90; 16 same, averaging about 1,350, at 6⅜; also 1 car same, weighing 21,500 lbs at 6⅜. The most of the stock sold up to this writing was of the medium quality, and at prices ranging from 4⅜ to 5⅜c; good shipping cattle are in light supply, and consequently are selling more readily than the common grades. Following may be regarded as the ruling quotations:

Prime, 1,400@1,500, steers	6 50@6 75
Prime, 1,200@1,300 lbs. steers	5 75@6 25
Good, 1,000@1,100 steers	5 00@5 50
Common Cows and Stags	3 00@4 00
Bulls	2 50@3 50

SHEEP.

The arrivals up to this time are generally reported as having been comparatively light, and with an average demand notwithstanding the rather unfavorable character of the eastern advices, trade has been quite active and prices are reported 25c per cwt higher, as compared with last week. There is a full delegation here from Philadelphia, all of whom are buying, and Ersman is picking them up pretty freely for New York.

In order to give the reader a more satisfactory insight in regard to prices, we append the following sales: 84 fine wool Ohio, 96 lbs, 6⅜; 1 car do, 93 lbs, 6; 1 car, 90 lbs, Indianas, open wool, 5⅜; 50 do, about same weight, at 5⅜, 1 car good 85 lbs, fine wool, from Washington Co., Pa., at 5⅜; 1 car close wool Ohio, 75 lbs, at 5; 1 car fat 100 lbs, Indiana at 6; 1 car very fine Ohio, open wool, 116 lbs, at 7c; 175 coarse wool Iowa, 82 lbs, at 4.40; 200 Ohio merinos, 93 lbs, at 6.05; 193 do, 78 lbs, at 5; 238 fat open wool Iowas, 97 lbs, at 5⅜; and 6⅜ bid for a bunch of fine wool, 100 lbs, from Green Co., Pa. Following may be regarded as the ruling QUOTATIONS:

Fine wool, 95@100 lbs	6 25@6 50
Prime fine wool, 85@90 lbs	5 75@6 00
Fair fine wool, 75@80 lbs	5 00@5 50
Prime open wool, 100@115 lbs	6 00@6 50
Fair open wool, 80@90 lbs	5 00@5 50

HOGS.

The arrivals have been light thus far this week, and with an increased demand, particularly for shipment to New York, caused no doubt by the advance in Chicago, the market has stiffened up considerably, and prices have advanced from 10 to 15c per cwt, as compared with the close of last week, and at noon to-day there were but very few hogs in the pens unsold. Some operators appeared to be impressed with the belief to-day that the top had been reached, and they anticipate that if the arrivals are at all liberal, that the advance above noted will be lost before the close of the week. However, it is not in our province to draw much on the future, and we will close by appending the ruling

QUOTATIONS:

Prime to extra Philadelphia hogs	4 25@4 30
Common to extra Yorkers	4 15@4 30
Pigs and light yorkers	4 40@4 50
Mixed rough stock	3 00@3 50

CHANGE OF FIRM.

The well known commission firm of Smith, Watson & Co. has been dissolved, Samuel Smith and Wesley Hedges retiring; the business will be continued by Alexander Watson and C. Q. Briggs. On the strength of an intimate acquaintance with both of these gentlemen, dating back for several years, we take pleasure in commending the new firm of "Watson & Briggs" to those of our readers desiring to have stock sold on commission; as they are thoroughly posted in the stock business in all its various details; and, we have no hesitation in stating will realize the best price that can be obtained, and make returns quick and satisfactory. Mr. Briggs will continue to have charge of the cattle department. Mr. Watson is the hog salesman, while Mr. John Drum attends to selling the sheep.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1873.

There is no improvement to note in trade; the market for both crude and refined continues exceedingly dull, and while hopes of an early change for the better are still entertained, the prospects are not very encouraging. The production is exceedingly heavy, especially for this season of the year, over 21,000 bbls per day, according to the report of the Producers' Association. There is also, as might be expected, a large increase in stock. Prices, however, as compared with yesterday, have under gone no quotable change; $3.35@3.40 per bbl at Parker, equal to 6⅜@6⅜c per gallon here. Refined is as dead as ever—we have not had a round lot to report for several months. The combination price, is 27 in Philadelphia, and 27⅜ in New York—outside sales reported in latter city at 24½.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Sunbeam O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	80
Vesta O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	451
Petrolite O W, acct. O. J. Grier	474
Penn O, W acct. Hutchinson & B	317
Peerless O W acct. N. W. Stevenson	318
Eagle O W acct. Hutchinson & B	483
American O. W. acct. B. S. Duncan	308
Newcomer & Co acct. B. S. Duncan	475
Radiant O W, acct. B S. Duncan	222
H. A. S. Stewart, O W, acct. Fisher Bro	168
Eclipse O. W. acct. Fisher Bro	393
Riverside O W. acct. Fisher Bro	80
Total	3764

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Everson, G & Co.m	3	Soho Furnace.o	6
Lucy Furnace	6	Isabella Furnace.o	34
Total			49

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Lewis O & P.m	13	Lndsay McC & Co.m	6
Caughey & H. m	4	Jones & Laughlin.m	5
J. Reamer.m	1	Brown & Co.m	2
Chess, Smyth & Co.m	3	Nimick & Co.m	23
Graff B & Co.m	1	Everson G & Co.o	2
Total			60

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J. Reamer.m	5	John Moorhead.m	9
Total			14

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Nimick & Co.b	1	W. Smith.m	1
Lewis O & P.m	4		
Total			6

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Carnagie K & Co.o	1

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Market.

NEW YORK, January 8, 1873.

Money loaned as high as 1-32 per day and interest, and closed at 7 per cent. Sterling firm; 109⅜@109⅜. Gold advanced from 111⅜ to 112⅜, fell to 112, and closed at 112⅜@112⅜. Loans 2@7 per cent. Clearings $30,000,000. Treasury disbursements $758,000. Exports $277,345; probable for to-morrow $600,000. Governments ⅜@⅜ higher and strong, but dull. The Assistant Treasurer bought $20,850 at 111 14-100. States bonds very dull; Tennesse strong. Stocks opened firm. New York Central advanced to 102⅜ on rumors of increased dividends, but reacted to 101⅜. Western Union rose from 78⅜ to 80⅜, reacting to 80⅜. Pacific Mail fell from 72⅜ to 70⅜, closing at 70⅜@71. The rest of the list was ⅜@⅜ higher at the opening, but declined ⅜@1 per cent. afterwards. A portion of the decline was recovered later, and market closed steady. The strength on C. C. and I. C. is caused by a report that the Chesapeake and Ohio party are large buyers of that stock, and that eventually a consolidation will be effected between the Central and Union Pacific, the Northwestern, C. C. & I. C. and Chesapeake & Ohio.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons '81, 116; 5-20s of '62, 113⅜; do of '64, 113⅜; '65, 114⅜; new 5-20s 113⅜; do '67, 114⅜; do '68, 114⅜; new 5s, 112⅜; 10-40s, 110⅜; currency 6s, 113.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 92; Tennessee 80⅜; do. new, 80⅜; Virginia new, 50; do. old, 45; North Carolina old, 33⅜; do new, 19.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Canton, 101; Western Union Telegraph, 80⅜; Quicksilver, 45⅜; Adams Ex., 94⅜; American Merchants Union do., 69⅜; United States do., 81; Pacific Mail, 70⅜; New York Central, 101⅜; Erie, 62⅜; do preferred, 75; Harlem, 115⅜; do. preferred, 120; Michigan Central, 107; P., F. W. & C., 89⅜; Northwestern, 81⅜; do preferred, 87⅜; Rock Island, 119; N. J. Central, 100; St. Paul, 53⅜; do preferred, 77⅜; Wabash, 73⅜; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 92; Terre Haute, 14; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 113⅜; do preferred, 114; Ohio & Mississippi, 47⅜; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 92⅜; Burlington & Quincy, 137; Lake Shore, 96⅜; Panama, 38⅜; Illinois Central, 124; Union Pacific, 38; Central Pacific, 99⅜; Union, 87; Delaware & Lackawanna, 94⅜; Hartford & Erie, 8⅜.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 8.—Cotton in fair demand; middling upland 20⅜c; sales of futures 9,800 bales; January 19⅜@19⅜c; February 19⅜@19⅜c; March 19⅜@19 15-16c; April 20⅜@20⅜c; May 20 11-16@20 13-16c; June 20 1-16@20 3-16c. Flour in fair demand and steady; receipts 7,000 barrels; superfine western and State $5,95@6,50; common to good extra $7,10@7,65; good to choice $7,65; extra Ohio $7,20; extra St. Louis $7,65@13. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky firmer at 93@93⅜c. Alchohol for export 47c. Wheat dull; heavy receipts; 32,000 bushels; rejected and inferior spring $1,37@1,83; No 3 spring $1,53@1,58. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull. Malt quiet; State $1,00. Corn quiet and a shade easier; receipts 28,000 bushels; ordinary to good old western mixed, afloat 66@66⅜c. Oats stronger; receipts 33,000 bushels; prices unchanged. Hay unchanged. Hops firm at 42@55c for 1872. Leather firm with a fair request at 28@31c; Orinoco 27@28c. Wool quiet and firmly held; domestic fleece 66c; pulled 54@68c; fine Ohio 68c. Coffee quiet and firm; Rio 16@19⅜c. Sugar dull, but unchanged. Molasses dull; New Orleans 68c. Rice quiet at 8@8⅜c. Petroleum—crude 10⅜c; refined 27⅜c. Turpentine dull at 59⅜c. Provisions—mess pork quiet and firm at $13,75@14,00; prime mess $14,00@14,50. Beef dull but unchanged. Cut meats steady. Shoulders 5⅜c; hams 9@10c. Middles steady; short clear 7⅜c; seller February 7⅜c; long clear seller January 6⅜c; spot 6 13-16c. Lard weak and lower; No 1 to prime steam 7⅜@8c; kettle 8⅜c. Butter unchanged. Cheese firmer at 12@14⅜.

Metals—Manufactured copper unchanged; ingot lake excited and unsettled at $34,00 for cash; Baltimore $30,00. Pig iron dull; Scotch $48@55,00; American $43@45,00; bar firm at $110; Russia sheet quiet at $16@16,25 gold. Nails dull and nominal.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, January 8.—Receipts cattle to-day 136 head, making a total for the week thus far of 3,264, or 192 cars, against 230 cars for the same time last week. The market is active at ⅜@⅜c advance; about 1,400 head were disposed of; sales of 772 Illinois steers, 1,164 to 1,446, at $6,00@6,50; 222 Indiana steers, 1,064 to 1,403, at $5,00@5,65; 16 Ind. mixed, 1,437, at $5,12⅜; 85 Ohio steers, 998 to 1,343, at $4,00@5,80; 20 Ohio cows, 1,147, at $4,12⅜; 73 Michigan steers, 1,005 to 1,136, at $4@4,50; 15 Michigan oxen, 1,562, at $5,40. Sheep and lambs to-day 4,000, making the total for the week thus far 9,000, against 4,600 same time last week; market active at ⅜c decline on last week's closing prices; sales of 140 Canada sheep, 125, at $7,12⅜; 214 Canada sheep and lambs, 109 to 110, at $6,50@7; 386 Indiana sheep, 77 to 91, at $5@6; 464 Ohio sheep, 82 to 98, at $5,12⅜@6,35; 825 Michigan sheep, 74 to 89, at $5,75@6. Hogs: receipts to-day, 3,200, making total for week, thus far, 17,300, against 10,700, same time last week; market active for light hogs at full prices; heavy hogs dragging; pens nearly cleared of stock; sales 4,500; Ohio and Indiana hogs, 200 to 232, at $4,25@4,50.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 8—5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅜. American securities: 5-20s of '65 93⅜; 10-40s 89⅜; new 5s 90⅜. The rumor that the property restored to the Erie Railway Company was not paid for, flattens the market for Erie, which closed at 50⅜. An apprehended reduction in the Bank of England rate to-morrow is discounted in operations in open market. The rate of discount for three months' bills in open market is ⅜ per cent below Bank rates.

FRANKFORT, January 8.—United States bonds: 5-20s of '65, 96⅜.

PARIS, January 8.—Rentes 53f 87c.

LIVERPOOL, January 7.—Cotton heavy; middling upland, 10⅜d; middling Orleans 10⅜@10⅜d; sales 10,000 bales, including 6,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston during November or December, 10 1-16d. Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12s 3d@12s 2d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 6d@28s 9d. Lard, 37s 3d. Cheese, 63s. Cumberland middles, 35s 6d; short rib middles, 36s.

ANTWERP, January 8.—Refined petroleum, 52 francs.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady with a moderate demand: No 1 spring, Chicago $1,25; No 2 do $1,21⅜ spot; $1,23⅜ seller February; No 3 do $1,06⅜@1,07; rejected 92⅜@94⅜c. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 30⅜c; spot 31⅜c, seller February; rejected 21c. Rye—demand good at full prices; No 2 66c. Provisions quiet and unchanged in every respect; buyers are demanding concessions which holders refuse to make. Mess pork $11,60@11,65, spot or seller January, and $11,95 seller March. Lard quiet and a shade easier, at 7 1-16c cash. Green hams: demand good at full prices; 6⅜@8⅜c, the latter price for 14 to 18 pounds average; green hams $3,35@3,50; middles steady; short clear, seller March, 6⅜c, boxed. Bacon: none offered. Bacon shoulders active; clear rib sides 7⅜c; clear sides 7⅜c, packed. Dressed hogs: demand active and prices advanced to $4,30@4,35. Whisky: demand light but holders firm at 88@88⅜c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 8.—Cotton nominal at 19⅜c. Flour—demand fair and prices advanced to $8,00@8,25. Grain firm, and unchanged. Coffee—demand fair and prices advanced; Rio 20@22c; other kinds unchanged. Eggs steady, with a moderate demand at 29@30c. Butter steady, with a moderate demand. Cheese steady, with a moderate demand. Mess pork steady at $12,50. Lard weak; steam 7⅜@7⅜c; kettle 7⅜@7⅜c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4c; clear rib sides 5⅜@6c; clear 6⅜@6⅜. Bacon steady; shoulders 4⅜@4⅜c; sides unchanged. Green meats dull and a shade lower; shoulders 3⅜c; clear rib sides 5⅜@5⅜c. Hams 8@9⅜c for 14 to 18 pounds average. Hogs steady at $4,00@4,15, principal sales at $4,15. Whisky—demand fair, and market firm at 89c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 8.—Cotton dull and prices nominal; nothing doing. Flour: demand fair and market firm at $6,85. Wheat in fair demand; No 2 spring Chicago $1,24; winter nominal. Corn higher; No 2 mixed western on east track 31c; in warehouse 36c. Oats a shade better, but quiet. Rye—no sales. Whisky dull at 91c. Mess pork a shade better at $11,62⅜. Dry salt meats held firmly at 4c. Bacon nominal; no sales. Lard quiet at 7c. Hogs firm; extreme range $3,40@4,00. bulk sales at $3,70@3,85. Cattle quiet at $3@6 for fair to extra.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 8.—There was an improved feeling in the trade to-day, and transactions in some branches were more active than for some time past. Cotton goods continue strong and steady. Prints were in more request, especially for spring shirting stripes. Suitable dresses and sacques Garnois, new styles, are shown by jobbers, and have already met with fair sales. They are on padded grounds, with high colored stripes, and very effective. Woolens were rather better. Foreign goods all continue quiet for all descriptions.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 8.—Flour active; superfine $4,75@5,50; extra $6,00@6,50; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota $6,75@8,40; Pennsylvania and Ohio $6,90@9,50; St. Louis $9,00@9,50. Wheat: demand good; prime red $1,95@2,00; amber $2,03; white $2,05. Rye steady at 95c. Corn steady; yellow, old, 65@66c; new 62@63c; new white 64c. Oats more active; white western 52@53c; black mixed 45@48c. Refined petroleum 26@27c; crude 14⅜@15c. Whisky lower at 96c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 8.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat: heavy receipts depress the market; extra white Michigan $1,85⅜; No. 1 do $1,72; amber Michigan $1,69 seller January; $1,69⅜ seller February; $1,71 seller last half February; $1,71 seller March; No. 3 do $1,58. Corn steady with a moderate demand; old 38⅜c; do seller February 39c; seller May 39c; low mixed 24⅜c; yellow 38⅜c. Oats: demand fair and maked firm; No. 2 32c. Clover seed active. Dressed hogs $4,50@4,60.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 8.—Flour quiet and firm; Western superfine $5,50@6,50; extra $6,75@8,00; family $8,50@9,75. Wheat: quiet and unchanged. Corn very quiet; mixed western 62⅜c. Oats quiet and steady; mixed western 45@47c; white 48@50c. Rye unchanged. Provisions firm. Mess pork $13,00@13,62⅜. Bulk meats active, with an advancing tendency; shoulders 4⅜c; rib sides 5⅜c. Lard 8c. Western butter quiet; choice 26@28c; good 23@25c. Whisky 93⅜c; no sales.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 8.—Sugar firmer; inferior 6@6⅜c; common 6⅜@7⅜c. Molasses in good demand; centrifugal 30@47c; common 45@50c; fair to choice 53@60. Cotton easier: sales 6,500 bales; good ordinary 17⅜@17⅜c; low middlings 18⅜@18⅜c; middlings 19⅜@19⅜c; middling Orleans 19⅜c; receipts 11,135; exports: Liverpool 8,220; Barcelona 190; coastwise 21; stock 162,695.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand: No. 1 Milwaukee $1,61; No. 2 do $1,22⅜. Oats: market steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 26⅜c. Corn: demand fair and market firm; No. 2 mixed 32⅜c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1 69c. Barley steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 72c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 8.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat firm; sales of No 1 red winter at $1,75; No 2 do held at $1,70. Corn quiet, at 45@46c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 State, 37c. Refined petroleum in fair demand, and unchanged, but market weaker.

Detroit.

DETROIT, January 8.—Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; No. 1 white $1,89; No. 2 $1,78⅜@1,79; amber $1,62. Oats in good demand at full prices; 33c. Corn steady with a moderate demand at 40⅜@41c. Dressed hogs $4,55@4,60.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car lumber, J H Morrison; 1 do oats, Thompson & F; 1 do cooperage, J M Hemphill; 1 do do, J H Lutz; 1 do lumber, Grusch B & Co; 2 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 roll leather, Graham & S; 16 cadds tobacco, A Wilson; 10 bxs do, 14 cases do, R & W Jenkinson; 32 bbls whisky, M Grogan, 41 do apples, J Herbert; 61 do do, 2 sks beans, J M C Anderson; lot furniture, D W Huntsman; 10 bdls shutters, W McQuewan; 3 bxs poultry, C H Morliege; 6 bdls leather, W Beitler; 1 do do, J Eisenbeis; 40 sks, 5 bbls flour, J Ward; 10 do cider, A Krauth; 1 car barley, Eberhard & O; 1 do oats, 1 do do and bran, W C Brown; 1 do f seed, M B Suydam; 100 sks, 75 bbls flour, M Steel & Son; 23 hides, Lappe & H.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—280 bxs cheese, 2 crks butter, N J Braden; 18 bxs cheese, 1 firkin butter, 2 tubs do, E Moye & Co; 15 bgs chestnuts, Loh & C; 16 e bxs, Arbuckles & Co; 22 bxs cheese, Woodworth & D; 247 do do, N J Braden, 2 cars hay, 2 sks rags, 1 bbls tallow, Voigt M & Co; 1 car f brick, John Cuthburt; 2 crates rags, 22 bgs do, House H & Co; 186 bxs g ware, McKee Bros; 12 do do, Atwall & L; 16 bbls wine, Ed Tate; lumber, McQuewan & D.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 car hay, O A Allerton; 50 bales do, W G Miller; 42 do do, Citizens P R; 20 bales cotton, O H Harper; 16 do do, Holmes B & Co; 23 do do, Kennedy C & Co; 7 do do, C W Batchelor; 1 car bran, Bricker & Co; 29 bbls molasses, J Flynn; 39 do do, A Firkpatrick; 20 do d peaches, Head C & Co; 10 do whisky, Einstein Bro; 10 do do, Rothheim & A; 14 pkgs furniture, W H Lemon; 1 car wheat, Voight O & S; 1 do corn, Dan Wallace; 1 do oats, 1 do corn, Scott & G; 2 do do, S B Floyd; 1 do barley, Z Wainwright.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—2 cars stone, Lucy Furnace; 1 do lime, T P Henderson; 1 do g apples, Voigt M & Co; 1 do do, Loh & C; 1 do straw, W Frank & Son; 1 do hay, Beckert & G; 1 do do, W G Miller; 1 case paper, P B & N Co; 2 do gum, Kramer & V; 12 crts e ware, Grove & B; 1 do do, C H Lincoln; 125 bgs oats, 46 do corn, W G Miller; 55 bbls flour, F W Jenkins; 2 do poultry, J J Pettitt & Co; 14 do cider, Watt L & Co; 40 do g apples, Bricker & Co; 6 do do, Head C & Co; 21 do do, H Rea Jr; 10 do p barley, J Porterfield & Co; 2 pkgs do, G W McClure; 8 d hogs, P Duff & Son; 22 kegs a butter, 3 tubs do, J O'Brien; 3 do mdse, Voigt M & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—21 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 31 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 58 do do, N Y & C G C Co; 1 do hay, Scott & G; 1 do lumber, Dilworth P & Co; 1 do junk, W Lynch; 1 do clay, J Reese; 200 o bbls, Radiant O W; 47 bales hops, J White Jr; 1 box books, A H English & Co; 1 do do, P B & N Co; 28 g hides, 2 d d do, 1 bdl do, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 15 g do, J Callery; 4 bbls tallow, 1 bd s pelts, W Flaccus & Son; 3 pkgs butter, H F Bruggerman.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point, with eight feet four inches in the channel last evening. Weather mild and pleasant, and all that could be desired for out-door business.

There have been no arrivals from below as yet; the Carrie Brooks and Esperanza are among the first boats due.

The Bellevernon departed for Nashville last evening with a good trip, and engagements below.

The Esperanza is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville forthwith.

The particulars in regard to the sinking of the Juniata will no doubt be found in our river dispatches.

No additional accidents to the coal fleet have been reported, and hopes are entertained, as there is a good stage of water and calm weather, that the boats will get through safely.

—Tuesday's St. Louis *Democrat* says the following is the total loss at the ore pile: Two barges, the A. Byers and the S. B. Cole, sunk with 500 tons of ore each, for the Kanawha, and owned by the Belfort Iron Works at Ironton, Ohio, total loss, no insurance; barge W. H. Brown, with 325 tons for the R. A. Baddage and owned by Lewis Bailey, Dalzelle & Co., of Pittsburgh, probably total loss, fully insured; two barges, Dove and Spearing, with 1,100 tons in both loading for the Wild Duck and owned by Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, of Pittsburgh; total loss, insured; two Grand Tower barges, names not ascertained, sunk, one loaded with Iron Mountain ore, and the other with James ore.—Capt. Dick Gray, of Pittsburgh, telegraphed for news of the barges Dove and Spearing, and was answered that they lay in twenty feet of water, and were turned upside down.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Tuesday says: The Juniata, the first boat down since the ice blockade, as far as Aurora, Indiana, left the Cincinnati wharf at 2⅜ o'clock, Monday. Passed very heavy ice on her way down. Several coal-boats in the gorge belonging to W. H. Brown, and one, No. 16, belonging to the Lioness; several coal barges lying in the ice between Aurora and the Big Miami without being fastened. After arriving at Aurora we found it almost impossible to make a landing, but finally did, just below the town, at the peril of losing the boat, for just as we had reached the landing the shore ice gave way, but passed without doing any harm to the boat.

—The following officers will command and clerk the following steamers of the Carter Line of St. Louis and Red River steamers for the ensuing year: Belle Rowland, Geo. H. Rea, master; A. A. Rowland, clerk. Belle of Shreveport, Thos. W. Rea, master; H. A. Dohrman, clerk. Geo. C. Wolf, H. S. Carter, master; Joseph Widen, clerk. Glasgow, W. P. Lamothe, master; W. P. Lamothe Jr. clerk. Mary E. Poe, Thomas Poe, master; John Poe, clerk. Lady Lee, Green F. Shields, master; Phil H. Huer, clerk. W. F. Carter is Superintendent, and J. J. Sylvester and L. F. Darcambal have been appointed agents.

—About the last break-up at Madison, the *Courier* says: The steamer Henry Probasco, lying at the ship-yard, escaped with slight damage, owing to the almost superhuman efforts of the large number of men employed by her owners to save her, and the foresight they displayed in making her fast with heavy 1⅜ inch iron chains, removed at great expense from the ways for the express purpose. The necessary expense of saving her will be the greatest loss she will sustain. She still is safely moored to the bank below the city.

—The steamer Cherokee, with 600 bales of cotton on board, destined for New Orleans, the Memphis Wrecking Company's bell boats and the steamer Oil City were in a gorge of ice 30 feet deep around the wreck of the steamer Little Rock.

—River men on the Wabash River are about to resume navigation, as a rise is eminent. The Young America and Try Us are at Terre Haute; Clinton at Darwin; Pheonix at Mount Carmel, Ill.; Vigo high and dry opposite Evansville; and Zanesville dismantled.

—When in the bend above Grand Gulf, on Tuesday night, the Indiana picked up a snag which tore away her guard, the same one which on the trip previous she had repaired in New Orleans at a cost of $500.

—Rates of freight from Louisville to New Orleans are quoted as follows: Pork, 1.25@1.50; whisky, $2.00@2.50; flour, $1.00@1.25; potatoes, 85c; heavy round freights, 50@60c; light do., 60@67c; hay, $12; horses, $10; mules, $8.

—The Tennessee River is 277 miles long; Cumberland 604; White River 800; Arkansas 713, Ouachita 494; Black River 60; St Francis 108 miles long.

—No boat has arrived at Camden, Ark., the past season, and the place is nearly destitute of heavy goods. There is not a barrel of flour in the town.

[For Latest River News see First Page.]

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W. J. HAMMOND,

Dealer in all kinds of

Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.

Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTTED, as I have Two (2) Set of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggotting and other purposes. Would earnestly solicit the patronage of those who desire anything in my line.

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Wholesale and retail dealers in

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"GUIDING STAR" FLOUR.

Fresh arrivals of the celebrated "Guiding Star" brand of

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In store and for sale by

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And wholesale dealers in

Flour, Grain, Seeds, Feed, Apples, Potatoes, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Cheese

And all kinds of Produce. Particular attention paid to consignments. No. 360 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
au26:p4

H. M. CALDWELL............SAMUEL MORRISON.

MORRISON & CALDWELL, WHOLESALE PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, BACON, LARD, CHEESE, BUTTER, EGGS, CIDER, APPLES, ONIONS, POTATOES, and all kinds of Canned Fruits, Jellies, &c. Country Produce generally. No. 303 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders for shipments and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. Liberal cash advances on receipt of goods.
no1:c84

JAS. O'BRIEN

Produce Commission Merchant,

Receives and sells all kinds of Country Produce. All orders promptly filled at Lowest Market rates.

White Front, No. 215 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH.
ja8:f60

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR. No. 13 MARKET STREET, Corner of First avenue.
no14-h20

JOHN SHIPTON..........................A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 [illegible] avenue, Pittsburgh.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

PITTSBURGH, January 6, 1873.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between WM. PICKERSGILL, Jr., and WM. HENRY, under the firm name of WM. PICKERSGILL & CO. was dissolved on the first instant, by limitation. The business will be settled by Wm. Pickersgill, Jr.

WM. PICKERSGILL, Jr.,
WM. HENRY.

Having purchased the stock of merchandise belonging to WM. PICKERSGILL & CO., the

WHOLESALE

BOOT AND SHOE

Business will be continued at the old stand,

No. 48 Wood Street,

By the undersigned.

WM. PICKERSGILL, Jr.
fa7-178

CO-PARTNERSHIP. — MR. PHILIP WILSON is this day (January 1, 1873) admitted to an interest in our firm. The business will be continued as heretofore, at the old stand, No. 52 WOOD STREET; also 185 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

LOGAN, GREGG & CO.
ja3:f48

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned as S. T. McCLELLAND & CO., was by mutual consent dissolved on the 1st inst. The business of the late firm will be settled by S. T. McClelland, who will continue the business.

S. T. McCLELLAND,
ALEX. THOMPSON.

ALLEGHENY, Jan. 6, 1873.
ja7:f81

W. C. FRIEND,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OFFICE, 61 GRANT STREET.
ja8:f84

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE.

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON, 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia. All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia.
mh29:e90

Speedily Cured.—All Forms

of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhoea or Seminal weakness and impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, loss of sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential. This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you; remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.
au14:w83

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. Ha Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.

For circulars, etc. address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from 8 to 12 M., from 1 to 5, and 6 to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted.
fe27:315

ON MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
de7:e39-d&s

MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!

"Books for the Million!" Who may marry who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE; 15 cents each; both for 25 cents. Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAUTION!—LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and Imitations offered for sale.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
oc17:b89-TTHS Agents for the United States.

INSURANCE.

CASH INSURANCE COMP'Y,

Phelan's Building,

No. 22 FIFTH AVENUE, Second Floor,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Capital All Paid Up.

DIRECTORS.

N. J. Bigley, John Floyd, Capt. M. Bailey,
Daniel Wallace, S. H. Hartman, A. Chambers,
Jake Hill, S. McClarkan, Jas. M. Briley,
Thomas Smith, John S. Willcock,

ROBERT H. KING, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
ALEX. M. KING, General Agent.

Insures on Liberal Terms on all Fire and Marine Risks.

FEDERAL INSURANCE CO.

Of Allegheny City Pa.,

Fire and Marine

OFFICE: Cor. Federal and Lacock Streets

A. McFARLAND, President. S. H. HARTMAN, Vice President.
W. GIBSON MILLER, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
A. McFarland, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
S. H. Hartman, S. B. Smith,
Edward Gregg, A. W. Erwin,
Valentine Baker, Jacob Reel,
Joseph H. Borland, M. R. Suydam,
Wm. Schoyer, Albert Pitcairn,
W. J. Langnitt, B. D. Moore,
W. G. Gibson, W. H. Parke,
Samuel Dyer, C. P. Whiston,
Wm. Rosebury, R. S. McGeary,
W. J. CARSON, General Agent
ja24

Western Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH.

Incorporated April, 1849.

CAPITAL, - - - - $225,000.

Fire and Marine Insurance

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIRECTORS.
Alex. Nimick, Re[illegible] Miller, Jr.,
Alex. Speer, Andrew Ackley,
Wm. Morrison, David M. Long,
Charles J. Clarke, John R. McCune,
Wm. S. Evans, D. Ihmsen,
Philip Reymer, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
H. Sellers McKee.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
mh:m7 GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

PENNSYLVANIA INS'CE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office: Second Floor 167½ Wood Street

This is a home company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates, and losses promptly settled and paid.

DIRECTORS.
C. Yeager, L. Walter, Robt. Patrick,
Wm. Smith, J. Painter, Thos. Mellon,
C. C. Boyle, J. C. Lappe, J. C. Fleiner,
G. W. Evans, Geo. Wilson, James Graham,
J. H. Hopkins, Henry Gerwig, Dumas Lutz,

C. YEAGER, President. L. WALTER, Vice President.
ROBT. PATRICK, Treasurer. THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, No. 67 Fourth Avenue.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks

JOHN IRWIN, Jr., President.
J. T. STOCKDALE, Vice President.
C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.
John Irwin, Jr., B. L. Fahnestock,
J. T. Stockdale, W. H. Everson,
C. G. Hussey, Robert H. Davis,
Harvey Childs, Hugh S. Fleming,
Charl's Hays, Jas. Y. McCord,
Capt. Wm. Dean, T. H. Nevin.

ASSESSMENTS.

NOTICE.

PITTSBURGH, January 8, 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment for Grading, Curbing and Paving of TAYLOR STREET, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, (under provision of the Penn avenue Improvement Act,) is now ready for examination, and can be seen (for the correction of errors) at Mr. Hagardorn's store, on Taylor street, until JANUARY 28th, 1873; after that time it will be handed over to the City Treasurer, and a copy filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Allegheny county.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
HERMAN MEYERS, President.
TITUS BERGER, Secretary.
ja8:f88

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Jan. 8, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the report of Viewers on the opening of Ellers street, from Alliquippa street to Robinson street, has been approved by Councils, and will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.

A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.
ja9

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Jan. 4, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Report of Viewers on the opening of Charlotte street, from Thirty-sixth street to east line of Chas. Jeremy's property, has been approved by Councils, and will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.

A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.
ja4

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL HALL, PITTSBURGH, Jan. 1, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the report of Viewers on the opening of Mortland avenue, from Penn avenue to Frankstown avenue, has been approved by Councils, and will be final unless an appeal is filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions within ten (10) days from date.

A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.
ja1

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Dec. 31, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the construction of the Sewer on WASHINGTON STREET, from King's alley to D. L. Watson's east line, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, January 10, 1873, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller, to serve notices for the payment of the same.

CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.
de31:f38

LEGAL.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS LETTERS OF Administration to the Estate of CHARLES HARTMAN, late of McClure Township, County of Allegheny, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same, without delay to

WILLIAM HARTMAN,
No. 600 Pebble St., 9th ward, Allegheny City.
CHARLES H. HARTMAN,
McClure Township,
Administrators.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 20, 1872.
no21:d71-TH

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.—NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of MARY BURKE, late of Birmingham, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. Persons indebted to the estate will please make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith to the undersigned for settlement.

W. A. LEWIS,
no14:d41-TH 98 Diamond Street, Pittsburgh.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents 45 Wood street Pittsburgh.
my27:e60-TTHS

ASH.

100 casks, Common Soda Ash;
25 " Refined Soda Ash;
25 " Pearl Ash;
10 " Potash, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

FINANCIAL.

BANK OF INDUSTRY.

The "Bank of Industry" is now open for business at No. 42 WYLIE AVENUE. Stockholders individually liable.

JOSEPH HASTINGS, President,
E. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
H. Darlington, Thomas Lockhart,
James McLain, John Kelly,
Peter O'Neill, Thomas McMichael,
William F. Casey, Thomas Berry,
Joseph Ross, Mathew Hawthorne,
J. M. Faas, Thomas S. O'Neill.
mh5-m42

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK,

64 Fourth Avenue.

Incorporated by Act of 1870.

PAID IN CAPITAL STOCK..........$100,000
ASSETS JULY 1, 1872................$401,000.

Solicits Deposits in Large or Small Amounts.

Interest allowed, 6 PER CENT. per annum. Investments made in Mortgages upon Real Estate, etc., etc.

JAMES T. BRADY, President.
JACKSON DUNCAN, Vice President.
D. CAMPBELL, Treasurer.
H. BRADY WILKINS, Solicitor. fe7

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

No 42 OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Interest paid on Time Deposits.

DIRECTORS.
George R. Riddle, D. Macferron,
J. W. Hall, R. H. Knox,
Wm. Burgoyne, Wm. Park, James Graham.
GEO. R. RIDDLE, President.
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier. my15

PITTSBURGH

Savings Bank,

No. 188 LIBERTY STREET.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

SIX PER CENT. allowed on Time Deposits. Discounts daily. Special attention paid to Collection and Remittances.

DIRECTORS:
John Heath, Simon Kaufman,
Jake Hill, Wm. S. Evans,
J. Ascheim, A. F. Baum,
B. L. Wood, Jr., Chas. L. Gohring.
J. T. STOCKDALE, President.
JNO. BIRMINGHAM, Cashier.
jy11:n73

Park Savings Bank,

No. 192 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000,

Stockholders individually liable. Interest paid on time deposits. Special attention paid to collection and remittances.

JAMES RAFFERTY, President.
A. N. BURCHFIELD, Cashier.
M. WHITMORE, Assistant Cashier.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

United States Securities.
fe12

Allegheny Homestead Bank,

No. 224 BEAVER AVENUE,

ALLEGHENY.

Capital, - - - - $200,000,

Stockholders individually liable.

Discount days Monday and Thursday. Six per cent. interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.

J. D. STROUS, President.
D. W. RIGGS, Vice President.
W. H. SMITH, Cashier.
WM. BLAKELEY, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.
J. D. Strous, D. W. Riggs,
David Matthias, Thomas Jones, Jr.,
Wm. M. Vogleson, W. W. Scott,
Wm. Rowbottom, Gus. Langenheim,
Henry Rayner. oc15:d43-TTHS

Allegheny Real Estate Bank,

140 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

CAPITAL......................................$300,000

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Six per cent. allowed on time deposits. Discount daily. Special attention paid to Collection and Remittances.

DIRECTORS.
John Dean, Addison Lysle,
Hugh McNeill, Jacob Kopp,
Alex. Patterson, Martin Lappe,
Robert Taggart, John Mcgraw,
Joseph McNaugher.
JOHN DEAN, Pres't.
ADDISON LYSLE, Vice President.
W. M. PORTER, Cashier.

Bank open every Saturday Evening from 7 o'clock to 9 o'clock for accommodation of depositors.

Commercial Banking Company

No. 98 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.......................................$200,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

W. H. EVERSON, President. W. C. MACRUM, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.
Alexander Bates, John Lindsay,
A. H. English, N. G. Macrum,
W. H. Everson, John O. Phillips,
Wm. France, B. F. Wilson,
W. O. Hughart, R. S. Waring.
Jacob Kies.

Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Prompt attention given to all business of Correspondents.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

No. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President..........................DAVID GREGG.

DIRECTORS.
James T. Brady, Hon. Robt. McKnight,
B. L. Fahnestock, Hartley Howard,
Daniel Euwer, L. J. Blanchard,
David Gregg, C. S. Fetterman,
Wm. Wills, J. Y. McDonald,
Philip Bentel, Benj. Singerly.

Dealers in Government Bonds.

Deposits solicited and interest allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., collected without charge. All classes of Securities bought and sold on commission.
ja20:j74

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

Of Pittsburgh.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - - - $300,000.

INCORPORATED 1866.

Office: No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,

(In Safe Deposit Co.' Building.)

President—HENRY LLOYD.
Vice President—WILLIAM REA.

TRUSTEES:
Henry Lloyd, William Rea,
Thomas Wightman, E. P. Jones,
E. H. Hartley, Geo. W. Hailman,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Edward Gregg,
Hiram Stowe.
Secretary and Treasurer,
SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.

Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from nine o'clock A. M. to four o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evening from six to nine o'clock.
au8:w40

MAX SCHAMBERG,

No. 133 Smithfield Street,

(Between Sixth and Seventh avenues),

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Foreign Exchange,

OCEAN PASSAGE

AND

Railroad Tickets.

Collections Made

ON ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
jy21:w34

Hart, Caughey & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Wood St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to Hanna, Hart & Co.

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Coupons,

And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Also, Sight Drafts on London.
de1:a82

Allegheny National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH.

No. 33 Fifth Avenue.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.

J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

CEMENT—200 BBLS LOUISVILL Cement, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

FINANCIAL.

American Bank

No. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

Pittsburgh.

CASH CAPITAL, ... $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.
Thomas M. Marshall, John M. Murtland,
Wm. T. Shannon, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, James D. Kelly,
Charles B. Leech, William Floyd.
John Floyd.

Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents.
jo10:a41

CITY BANK,

Cor. Smithfield Street and Sixth Ave.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL..$100,000.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Interest Paid on Deposits.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe. Collections made on all and in all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

DOMINICK IHMSEN, President,
H. A. FREYVOGLE, Vice President.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.
D. Ihmsen, Charles Magnus,
Terrence Campbell, J. S. Adams,
Thomas Rourke, Theo. E. Tack,
Thomas Barnes, James Callery,
R. J. Grace, H. A. Freyvogle,
James Phelan, P. Le Goulton, P. Rane
JOS. M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.
je17:k5

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

Charles H. Onions.

Rolling Mill and Machinery Castings, Pipes, Rolls, Plates, Ore Crushers, Stoves and Hollowware and general Castings.

Cor. Twentieth and Railroad Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.
se30:z19

DIAMOND

Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works.

ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY

STEAM ENGINES,

For Oil Wells, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Planing and Rolling Mills. Have on hand and make to order all sizes TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED, CYLINDER and LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, HOUSE FRONTS, COLUMNS, WINDOW HEADS and MACHINE CASTINGS of every description.

Prompt attention given to Repairing.

Office and works: 33 and 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

DUQUESNE

SPRING AND

AXLE WORKS.

Moore, Davis, DeHaven & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

Coleman, Rahm & Co.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

OFFICE, NO. 171 PENN AVENUE.
de1:c42

National Foundry & Pipe Works.

Wm. Smith & Sons,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cast Iron Pipe

FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS

Office on 23d street, near Penn, 12th ward.

Works on Smallman, Railroad, 22d, 23d and 24th streets, Pittsburgh.

All Pipes from 3 inch. to 12 inch. diameter cast in 12 feet lengths. All other sizes in lengths of 12 feet 5 inches each, in dry sand moulds, vertically.

ROLLS.

BAGALEY, YOUNG & CO.,

(Successors to Bollman & Bagaley,)

Patent Semi-Steel

AND

CAST IRON CHILL ROLLS,

Sand Rolls and Pinions

Cast and Finished to order at the Lowest Current Rates. Our Semi-Steel Mixture gives an additional strength and wearing surface of at least Fifty Per Cent.

Phoenix Roll Works,

41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh.

HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS.
no8:p43

ATLAS WORKS,

Twenty-Eighth Street,

Founders and Machinists,

IN

Heavy Work. Steam Engines.

THOS. N. MILLER, President.

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER,)

Washington Works

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,

PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions, Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office—No. 12, CORNER FIRST AVENUE and SMITHFIELD STREET.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding Boilers.
ja11:r62

Monongahela Foundry.

HENRY A. FREYVOGEL,

(Successor to Wm. J. Anderson & Co.)

MANUFACTURER OF

CAST IRON HOUSE FRONTS,

BRIDGE, ENGINE and

MACHINERY CASTINGS

Of all kinds made to order.

150 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THOMAS CARLIN & CO.

Fourth Ward Foundry & Machine Works,

SANDUSKY STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,

Manufacturers of Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Oil Presses, Pulleys, Shafting, Grist and Saw Mill Work, Rolling Mill and Machine Castings, Grate Bars, Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. Built to order and have on hand Engines of all sizes.

H. FARNAN,

Engine Builder and Machinist.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND ENGINES, from 5 to 50 horse power, always on hand.

General Repairing promptly attended to.

96 LACOCK STREET, Allegheny City.
se12:z7TTHS

DICKSON, MARSHALL & CO.,

Iron City Foundry,

Manufacturers of Bridge, Rolling Mill, Blast Furnace and Machinery Castings.

CORNER LIBERTY and TWENTY-THIRD STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROPOSALS.

To Contractors and Builders.

Bids for the purchase of the material in St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Allegheny, will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th of January, 1873. All the material in the building, excepting the rubble masonry in the foundations, for sale. Possession given February 1st, 1873, and the material to be removed within two months from that date. Parties wishing to examine the building can gain access at any time on application to the person there in charge.

ROBERT NEILSON,
Sup. W. P. Div. P. R. R., Blairsville, Indiana Co., Pa.
de30:t30

DEPOSITORIES OF CITY FUNDS.—In pursuance of an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the safe keeping and custody of the Funds of the City," passed the 7th day of February, 1870, Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office from the banks and saving institutions of the city setting forth the rate of interest such banks or saving institutions will contract and agree to pay to the city for the use and advantage of the deposits of the city funds or money, according to the terms and conditions of said Ordinance. All bids to be handed in before 12 o'clock on Tuesday, January 14, 1873.

R. J. McGOWAN,
ja3 City Controller.

BRASS FOUNDERS.

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,

South Side Brass Works.

ALL KINDS OF

BRASS CASTINGS

MADE TO ORDER.

Prompt attention given to filling orders for finished Brass Goods and Antifriction Metal. Address

No. 95 CARSON ST., South Side,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT, CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL,
PITTSBURGH, December 6th, 1872.

ATTENTION PROPERTY OWNERS OF the FIFTH and SEVENTH WARDS—You are hereby notified to bring the deeds of your property to this office for Registry, as required by Act of Assembly, approved February 24th, 1871; upon failure to do which the penalty imposed by said Act will be inflicted.

A. DEMPSTER,
de7:e City Engineer.

IRON AND STEEL.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.

LLOYD & BLACK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Merchant, Bar,

SHEET AND BOILER IRON,

Common, Refined Charcoal, Charcoal Bloom, Angle and T Iron,

T Rails 30, 20, 16, 15, 14 and 12 lbs to the yard.

Flat Rail punched and counter-sunk.

Office and works: Greenough and Second avenue.
oc8:60

New York, 30 Gold St. Chicago, 88 Mich. ave.
Boston, 137 and 139 Federal St.

Hussey, Wells & Co.,

Manufacturers of every description of

CAST STEEL,

Office and works—PENN AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe20-m85

WAYNE IRON

AND

STEEL WORKS.

BROWN & CO.,

Manufacturers of the

Wayne and "U. S." Brands of

IRON AND STEEL,

Bar, Rod, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Extra Horse Shoe Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Iron Plow Beams, Flanged Landside Iron, Light T Rails, 12 to 18 lbs. per yard, Splice Bars, "U. S." Boiler Plate and Fire Box Iron, and Boiler Heads, all Flanging, Boiler and Tank Rivets, extra quality. Wayne and "U. S." BEST REFINED STEEL and Cast Steel. Also, Iron Centre Cast Steel for plows and cultivators, Tire Steel, Lay Steel, Grain Drill Steel, Flanged Landside Steel and Steel Plow Beams. All descriptions of Iron and Steel made to order for Agricultural Implements, Plow Moulds, Shares, Cultivator Shovels, Rolling Coulters, &c., cut to any desired pattern.

Near Union Depot.

Office and Works,

Cor. Duquesne Way and Tenth St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Our "U.S." Brands warranted to be unexcelled.

HUBBARD, LIPPINCOTT, BAKEWELL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Axes, Saws,

AND

SHOVELS.

EMERSON'S INSERTED TOOTH SAW.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of SHOVELS for FURNACES, MILLS, and COAL WORKS.

Office—Lippincott's Axe Factory and Pittsburgh Saw Works, Dinwiddie street, near Fifth avenue.
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IRON CITY IRON WORKS.

Rogers & Burchfield,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHEET IRON

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Warehouse—No. 108 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Special attention paid to Fine Sheets for Trunks and Stamping purposes.
my30:f84

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Refined Cast Steel

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ALSO,

Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of every description of

Cast and German Steel

STEEL FIRE BOX and BOILER PLATE, ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS, AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c.

WAREHOUSE, 83 Water street and 100 First ave.

Black Diamond Steel Works

PARK, BRO. & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL.

OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH

NOVELTY WORKS,

FOUNDED A. D., 1833.

Moorhead, Boyd & Co.,

Manufacturers of KEYSTONE STANDARD (Fairbank's Patent) PLATFORM AND COUNTER

SCALES.

Janus Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, &c.

Corner of FIRST AVENUE AND GRANT STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.

Miller, Barr & Parkin,

OFFICE: No. 339 LIBERTY STREET,
my28-k45 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

G. W. BOLLMAN, Prest.......J. C. KILGORE, Supt.

ECLIPSE

STEAM

MFG. COMPANY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of

Safety, Sectional, Self Cleaning, Stationary, Portable and Marine Steam

BOILERS,

2 to 1,000 Horse Power.

General Office, No. 87 Wood Street.

NATIONAL BOILER WORKS.

W. Douglass & Son,

Manufacturers of all kinds

Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,

AND SHEET IRON WORK.

REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.

Office and works—39 and 41 CARSON STREET, SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

N. SNYDER & CO.,

Manufacturers of STEAM BOILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGITATORS, SALT PANS, GASOMETERS, SETTLING PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS, BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.

Corner Second Avenue and Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.
au24:x82

INDUSTRIAL WORKS,

Corner Point Alley and Duquesne Street,

(NEAR THE POINT,)

HUGH M. BOLE.

PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer of Steamboat and Stationary Engines of all kinds.

Special attention is invited to their new Stationary Oil Well Engine and Portable Boiler, 15 horse power.

Castings of all kinds can be had on short notice and warranted to be of the best metals.

WEST POINT

BOILER

WORKS,

No. 13 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.

Watson & Munroe.
se14:z23-d&w

Fort Pitt Boiler, Still and Tank

WORKS.

D. W. C. CARROLL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tubular, Double-flued Tubular Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers,

Oil Stills and Oil Tanks,

Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans,

Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers,

Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges

Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

COR. SECOND, THIRD, SHORT AND LIBERTY STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. — ON and after December 22d, 1872, trains will leave and arrive as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:50am	Mail Train	1:05am
Mail Train	7:45am	Fast Line	1:35am
Chicago Express	1:40pm	Pittsburgh Ex.	5:00am
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10pm	Southern Ex.	12:40pm
Phila. Ex.	5:30pm	Pacific Express	1:10pm
Fast Line	8:50pm	Way Passenger	9:30pm
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Wall's No. 1	5:45am	Brinton Accom.	6:20am
Wilkinsb'g Ac.		Wall's No. 1	
No. 1	7:15am	Wilkinsb'g Ac.	
Wall's No. 2	10:00am	No. 1	8:20am
Wall's No. 3	11:45am	Wall's No. 2	9:10am
Wilkinsb'g Ac.		Johnstown Ac.	10:40am
No. 2	2:45pm	Wall's No. 3	1:45pm
Wall's No. 4	4:05pm	Wilkinsb'g Ac.	
Johnstown Ac.	4:00pm	No. 2	3:20pm
Brinton Accom.		Brinton Accom.	
No. 1	4:50pm	No. 2	4:45pm
Brinton Accom.		Wall's No. 5	5:55pm
No. 2		Wilkinsb'g Ac.	
Wall's No. 5	5:40pm	No. 3	6:00pm
Brinton Accom.	6:15pm	Brinton Accom.	
No. 3	9:00pm	No. 3	7:25pm
Wall's No. 6	11:05pm	Brinton Accom.	
		No. 4	11:10pm

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Accommodation No. 3 leave daily. Pacific Express daily, except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

PACIFIC EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg 11:45 A. M.; Philadelphia 3:30 P. M.; Baltimore 3:00 P. M.; Washington 5:10 P. M.; New York 6:34 P. M.

CHICAGO EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:20 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 10:20 P. M., Philadelphia 2:30 A. M., New York 6:10 A. M.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:10 P. M.; arrives at Harrisburg 12:01 A. M.; Philadelphia 2:50 A. M.; Baltimore 2:45 A. M.; Washington 5:00 A. M.; New York, 6:30 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:30 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 3:55 A. M.; Philadelphia 6:35 A. M.; New York, 10:14 A. M.

FAST LINE, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:50 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 A. M.; Philadelphia 9:30 A. M.; Baltimore 9:00 A. M.; Washington 11:30 A. M.; New York, 12:24 P. M.

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 P. M. and arrives at Wall's Station at 1:50 P. M.; Leave Pittsburgh at 9:20 P. M.; arrive at Brinton's at 10:30 P. M.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked from destination from hotels and residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co. on orders left at the office.

For further information, apply to

D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
de22

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. On and after Monday, December 23, 1872, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City as follows, (Allegheny time):

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Springdale No.1	6:35am	Mail	6:50am
Freeport No.1	8:25am	Freeport No.1	9:20am
Express	10:50am	Claremont Ac.	11:10am
Claremont Ac.	1:05pm	Express	3:10pm
Freeport No.2	3:49pm	Springdale No. 1	4:20pm
Mail	5:45pm	Freeport No. 2	5:10pm
Springdale No. 2	6:25pm	Springdale No. 2	6:30pm

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:20 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:55 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 3:00 P. M.

The 6:50 A. M. train and 2:10 P. M. train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information see time table, which can be obtained at the ticket office.

Tickets issued to all important stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT, Gen. Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent. 19

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. From December 22, 1872, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Pacific Express	2:33am
Cl. & Wh'g Mail	6:45am	Wheeling Ex.	10:55am
Erie & Yo. Ex.	7:35am	Chicago Mail	11:58am
Chicago Mail	7:33am	Cl. & St. L. Ex.	1:38pm
Chicago Express	9:23am	Erie & Yo. Ex.	5:23pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	1:28pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	5:33pm
Pacific Express	1:32pm	Fast Line	5:43pm
Wheeling Ex.	4:48pm	Chicago Mail	7:13pm
Erie Express	4:48pm	Chicago Express	11:18pm
DEPART FROM ALLEGH'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:58am	Leetsdale Accom	6:53am
Leetsdale Accom	10:23am	Beaver Falls Ac.	7:58am
Leetsdale Accom	12:08pm	Enon Accom.	9:28am
New Castle Ac.	1:08pm	New Castle Ac.	10:23am
Enon Accom.	3:48pm	Leetsdale Accom	12:23pm
Leetsdale Accom	5:18pm	Leetsdale Accom	2:28pm
Beaver Falls Ac.	5:23pm	Leetsdale Accom	4:28pm
Leetsdale Accom	6:28pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	7:33pm
Fair Oaks Sunday church	12:45pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:58am

Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
de23

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, Pan-Handle Route.

After December 23, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Southern Ex.	2:33am
Columbus Mail	7:18am	McDonald Ac.	7:05am
Wash. Accom	8:48am	Wash. Accom	8:28am
Pacific Express	9:23am	Steubenville Ac.	9:58am
McDonald Ac.	12:08pm	Cincinnati Ex.	12:58pm
Southern Ex.	2:13pm	Wash. Accom	3:33pm
Steubenville Ac.	4:28pm	Columbus Mail	6:03pm
Wash. Accom	4:28pm	Fast Line	6:28pm
McDonald Ac.	6:15pm	Sunday Church	
Sunday Church train	1:13pm	train	10:03am

2:13 pm Southern Express will leave daily.
12:28 pm Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.

All other Trains will run daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:48 am and Steubenville Accommodation leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 pm, returning will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation due in Pittsburgh at 8:28 am, and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 6:03 pm.

Sleeping Cars, without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
de23

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE. On and after Sunday, Dec. 8, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
McKeesport Ac. No. 1	6:20am	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 1	6:40am
Through Mail	6:55am	West Newton Ac.	8:25am
Mixed Way	9:00am	Confluence Ac.	10:55am
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 2	11:10am	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 2	12:10pm
Confluence Ac.	3:25pm	McKeesport Ac.	
West Newton Ac.	4:35pm	No. 3	2:05pm
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 3	5:25pm	Mixed Way	4:25pm
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 4	6:15pm	Through Mail	6:25pm
Braddocks Ac.	11:00pm	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 4	7:35pm
*Church Train	1:00pm	Braddocks Ac.	7:50pm
		*Church Train	10:05am

* Sunday only.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation make connection at Broad Ford and Connellsville for Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.

THROUGH MAIL MAKES CONNECTIONS AT BRIDGEPORT FOR BEDFORD SPRINGS.

CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at 43 Fifth avenue, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P., W. & B. Railway can be procured, at any hour of the day or evening at same rates as are charged at Depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Armstrong Baggage Express, on orders left at above office.

For further information apply to

W. B. BROBST, Passenger Agent, No. 43 Fifth avenue, Or the Depot, cor. Grant and Water streets.

E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent. Pittsburgh, Pa.
de11

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3, 1872, THREE THROUGH TRAINS daily, (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions and Central and Western New York.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	12:50pm	5:00pm
Night Express	9:10pm	6:10am
Buffalo	7:40am	8:10pm
Brady's Bend Accommoda'n	3:20pm	10:20am
First Soda Works Accom'on.	9:20pm	5:45pm
Second Soda Works Accom'n	5:55pm	8:25am
First Hulton Accommodation	6:50am	9:00am
Second Hulton Accommoda'n	11:50am	2:00pm
Third Hulton Accommoda'n	4:35pm	7:15pm
Fourth Hulton Accommoda'n	10:50pm	6:40am

A Special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh at 7:40 am, arriving at Parker's at 11:40 am, and returning, leaves Parker's at 1:25 pm and arriving at Pittsburgh at 8:10 pm, stopping at all stations for passengers.

Church train to and from Soda Works (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh 9:50 am and leaves at 12:50 pm.

Express trains stop only at principal points.

Accommodation trains stop at all stations.

Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on night Express trains, baggage checked through to destination.

Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets, and Local Tickets can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and in the Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Sup't., Pittsburgh.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.
no4

HARDWARE.

Oscar F. Lamm & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

HUBS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CARRIAGE AND GENERAL HARDWARE.

Spokes, Felloes, Shafts and Poles,

No. 40 Federal Street,

ja29:f58 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

M. WHITMORE, THOS. E. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE
C. H. NEALE, JNO. D. CHERRY

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Sign of the Anvil.

No 50 WOOD STREET

ap18:p42 PITTSBURGH.

ENGINEERING.

JOHN J. ENDRES,

Mining and Civil Engineer,

Manufacturer of Machinery for

Mining and Smelting Purposes.

SPECIALTY: Patent Coal and Ore Crushing and Washing Machines, builder of improved Coke Ovens, and Machinery for discharging the same.

Office and Works, South Pittsburgh.

LEATHER.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

JUST RECEIVED BY

GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.

128 SECOND AVENUE.

1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands,
with a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaker's stocks, wholesale and retail.

STAINED GLASS.

MARSHALL & STEEL,

Manufacturers of Stained, Enameled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, halls, dwellings, &c.

No. 72 Third Avenue near Market Street

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN Y. BROWN. W. B. BASSETT.

Bassett & Brown,

HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESCO PAINTERS.

Graining and Glazing. No. 87 SIXTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. Churches, Parlors, &c., &c., done in the best manner, on most reasonable terms.

HARRISBURG.

The Nomination of Senator Cameron by the Caucus of Tuesday Night.

ITS EFFECT UPON THE POLITICS OF THE STATE.

The First Bill Passed by the House of Representatives.

AN ATTEMPT TO REVIVE THE PASTING AND FOLDING BUSINESS.

An Act to Increase the Governor's Salary to Nine Thousand Dollars.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, January 8, 1872.

THE SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

The result of the Senatorial caucus last night leaves plain sailing for the Legislature. All questions of a personal nature likely to prove embarrassing are now disposed of, and in strict accord with the plans of the political managers. The late canvass seems to have divested the Republican party of most of its unmanageable or rebellious elements; they are now out in the cold, shivering on the edge of the Democracy, while the faithful repose in conscious rectitude and virtue, within the lines of orthodoxy, enjoying the sweets that flow from political fidelity and an aversion to going off after strange gods. The result of the Senatorial caucus has undoubtedly consolidated the Republican party into a more compact organization than ever before, and has placed Senator Cameron at its head, with undisputed leadership. Among the active politicians of the State there are very few anti-Cameron men to-day. In addition, this election will undoubtedly promote the Senator's influence at Washington, and remove all question as to his being the chosen representative of the Republican party of the State. In this way it will have its effect on the distribution of the patronage that flows from the Federal capital.

In the joint caucus, last night, there were only seven absentees, and these had no reference whatever to the Senatorial question. They were merely accidental. The absentees were Messrs. M'Millen, of Somerset, M'Cracken, of Lawrence, Dart, of Bradford, Brunges, of Wyoming, Wilcox, of Erie, Daniels, of Philadelphia, and Henry, of Cambria. Ex-Speaker Davis, of Philadelphia, who nominated Judge Kelley, over which some of the Cameron people feel pretty sore, did so at the request of some of the prominent citizens of that city, and not because he himself had any disposition to "go back" on General Cameron. Those who voted for Judge Kelley were Senator Davis, of Philadelphia; Ballard, of Delaware; Cross, of Beaver, and McKee, of Butler. Senator Warfel and Representative Burkholder, of Lancaster, voted for Professor J. P. Wickersham, Superintendent of Public Instruction. All the rest of the Republican members—sixty-five in number—voted for Senator Cameron's nomination, and Senator Davis eagerly availed himself of the opportunity to move the nomination be made unanimous. The following shows the vote:

Whole number Republican votes	78
Senator Cameron received	65
Wm. D. Kelly	4
J. P. Wickersham	2
Absentees	7

"All present or accounted for." Senator Cameron was in Washington when the nomination was made, but "Don" entertained the members and the general public in fine style at the Lochiel, after the caucus adjourned, over the joyful event.

Mr. Tower's headquarters have been broken up and it is now said he has never been a candidate, and has not expended a cent on the Senatorial contest, but that the movement on his behalf was to cover some other legislative operations in which the use of his name was a convenience.

INCREASE OF THE GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

The first bill presented to the House this session came from Mr. Handy Smith, of Philadelphia, to-day, increasing the salary of the Governor of the State from five thousand to ten thousand dollars per annum. This is in accordance with a recommendation in Governor Geary's message, and prompt action was urged on the bill as, under the Constitution, in order to affect Governor Hartranft's salary, it must become a law before the new Governor goes into office. When the character of the bill became generally understood, the Democratic members took ground against it, with the exception of Sam Josephs, of Philadelphia. The figure surprised a good many Republican members, who favored some increase and yet were not prepared to go as high as ten thousand dollars. The bill was hurried through the preliminary stages, but when it came to final passage was defeated by ayes *forty*, nays *fifty-seven*. This was a surprise to the members who had the bill in charge. Speaker Elliott seemed thunderstruck. The vote was reconsidered on motion of Mr. Meyer, of Bradford, who moved to fix the salary at seven thousand dollars. A lively debate sprung up on the merits of the question, in which the Democrats generally opposed the increase, on the puerile ground that it was not in issue at the last election. The Speaker came down on the floor, and made a vigorous speech in favor of the original sum named, in which, with very bad taste, he scored the Republican members roundly who voted against ten thousand dollars. On his motion the salary was fixed at nine thousand dollars per annum, by yeas 1, nays 44. On the final passage of the bill the vote was yeas 60, nays 36.

The debate was quite spirited. Messrs. Orvis, Brockway, Lawson and Lawshe opposed the bill, while it was warmly defended by Speaker Elliott, Mahon, Hancock of Philadelphia and others. A good deal of the argument may be summed up in the general declaration that it was a burning shame the great and magnificent State of Pennsylvania should pay its Governor the paltry sum of five thousand dollars, while in large cities many first class clerks as well as county and city officials, made that sum or more. It also came out in the debate that Governor Geary's salary would have been increased three years ago had it not been for unfortunate differences between the Governor and the majority of the Legislature.

It is undoubtedly true that the Governor's salary has been too low, but as to whether an increase of four thousand dollars per annum is excessive or not, people will differ. It should also be borne in mind that the Governor resides in a mansion provided for him by the State, which is also furnished in fine style by the State, from the attic to the cellar.

A BAD BUSINESS COMMENCED.

In the Senate, Senator Mackay, of Clarion, made a movement to provide for some of the legislative hangers-on, by adding to the list of clerks and pasters and folders, the names of four or five persons. This is simply an outrage, and it is to be hoped the good sense of the Senate will reject the proposition. If adopted, the resolution will override the law passed a few years ago, when the people of the whole State became indignant at the paster and folder abuse. It is an attempt to reinstate that costly absurdity. If Mackay's resolution passes, of course other Senators will seek to provide for their friends, and the law limiting the number of officials will become a dead letter. The debut of the Clarion Senator is very unfortunate. General White opposed any increase in the officers of the Senate with a great deal of vigor. The resolution was laid over, and will come up for final action next week.

THE MESSAGE.

The ponderous message of Governor Geary was read in the Senate to-day, at length. The House received it, but did not attempt to read the document.

Eight messages were also received from the Governor vetoing laws passed by the last Legislature. The most important of the vetoed bills is the Congressional apportionment and the bill to create a Board of Fish Commissioners.

CLERK HAMMERSLEY.

In the Senate, Mr. Graham offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Wallace:

WHEREAS, George W. Hammersly has voluntarily retired from the chief clerkship of the Senate, after a period of service (with occasional exceptions) covering a third of a century, in which he has uniformly commanded the approval of the Senate for the faithful and efficient manner in which he has discharged his official duties; therefore

Resolved, That the Senate hereby records its high appreciation of Mr. Hammersly as one of the most faithful of its officers, and its assurance to him that in his retirement he bears with him the kindest wishes of its members without distinction of party.

On the call of the yeas and nays the resolution received the votes of thirty-one Senators, all that were present. The expression is a flattering one, but it is merited. ARCTIC.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Press.]
HARRISBURG, January 8, 1873.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Resolutions to open the returns of the election for Governor, for an amendment to the Constitution relative to the State Treasurer, and a committee to make arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor, were passed; also a resolution eulogistic of Geo. W. Hamersly, the retiring Clerk of the Senate.

OPPOSITION TO THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

Mr. RUTAN offered a joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our members to vote against any proposition authorizing the General Government to assume control of the telegraph lines of the country. Referred.

ADDITIONAL SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

Mr. MACLAY offered a resolution to increase the number of subordinate officers of the Senate. The resolution was postponed.

VETOES.

Numerous vetoes from the Governor were presented, and laid over for the present.

Adjourned until Tuesday at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE.

THE GOVERNOR'S SALARY INCREASED.

After the reading of the Journal, Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, read a bill to increase the Governor's salary to $10,000.

The bill was going through on a *viva voce* vote, but on a call of the yeas and nays, it was laid over. This was reconsidered. The bill was amended to $9,000 per annum, and passed the House by a vote of sixty to thirty.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The annual message of the Governor was received; also several veto messages of bills passed last year.

The Governor's reason for vetoing the apportionment bill is to meet the changes made necessary in that bill by Congress. The first bill was regarded as a measure calculated to benefit the whole people, and surprise is expressed that it was not signed.

Both Houses have adjourned till next Tuesday, in order to give the Speakers time to form their committees. B.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

[Continued from First Page.]

General Meade remained in the regular army until the time of his death. He was an accomplished gentleman, possessing a highly cultivated intellect, sound judgment, and great integrity of character. But it is to his distinguished services upon the soil of Pennsylvania, which has so intimately identified his memory with the defence of the nation, in the hour of its extremest peril, that I invoke your special attention. Pennsylvania *cannot*, *will not* be ungrateful for such services. She will desire, with appropriate honors, to perpetuate the fame of her departed chieftain. I recommend an appropriation for the erection of a monument to his memory upon the battle-field of Gettysburg, and such other legislation as will be alike suitable to the occasion and honorable to the Commonwealth.

PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND EXECUTIONS.

No department of the State government has imposed upon it such difficult and embarrassing duties, or such weighty and disagreeable responsibilities, as the pardoning power devolves upon the Executive.

That a few pardons may have been unworthily granted, through the misrepresentations of relatives, neighbors, or other *interested* parties, or even by *affidavits* afterwards discovered to have been designedly false, may be frankly conceded; and that some who, perhaps, were more deserving, have been refused, from want of proper representation of facts, may be equally true; still I feel assured that I have faithfully performed my duty in such cases, and have exercised the prerogative only when the facts and circumstances seemed to imperatively demand the interposition of Executive clemency. In this, I have endeavored to adopt and enforce the views entertained by the framers of our Constitution, who never contemplated an indiscriminate use of the pardoning power, but designed it for the correction of errors and oppressions; cases of after discovered evidence; inequalities of sentences for identical offences; the furtherance of justice by uncovering crime, and other instances strongly exceptional in their character.

Soon after entering upon the duties of the Executive office, I deemed it important that the public should be more fully informed upon the subject of pardons, than they had previously been. I then introduced, for the first time in this State, an annual pardon report, containing the names of the petitioners, and an epitome of the reasons adduced for each case of relief from the sentence of the law. Since then, similar reports have been made in other States, and the practice, divesting the exercise of the pardoning prerogative of all secrecy, seems to have received very general approbation.

The applications for pardons, during the past year, numbered one thousand four hundred and thirty-seven—about five for every working day in the year. Of these, sixty-nine were granted—less than five per cent. of the number applied for, and averaging about one to each county. Estimating our population at three million six hundred thousand, the average is one pardon to every forty-two thousand three hundred.

The system of commutation, under the act of May 21, 1869, continues to work well in all the prisons, and has produced a decidedly salutary effect upon the discipline of the prisons and the character of the prisoners.

The death penalty has been twice carried into effect during the year, once in Cambria county and once in Chester.

A report of pardons and executions for the year ending November 30, 1872, accompanies this communication.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO RIVER.

The subject of the improvement of the Ohio river and its navigable tributaries has long engaged the attention of leading business men of our own and other States, and they have several times solicited Congressional action in its behalf. Organized effort was commenced during the present year. A convention met in Cincinnati on the twentieth of last February, in which a comparison of views led to the adoption of a resolution requesting the Governors of the States of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, to appoint each a committee of five members, who should act as a commission to take charge of, and promote by all legitimate means the desired improvement. I responded to the request, and appointed as commissioners of Pennsylvania, James K. Moorhead, Thomas J. Powers, George H. Thurston, Joseph Walton and Edward Blanchard. The Governors of the other States made similar appointments, and the commission met at Cincinnati on the eighteenth of September. It continued in session two days, and its proceedings indicate that its members were actuated by earnestness of spirit, and by just, comprehensive and statesmanlike views.

The commission from its own body appointed committees on statistics, legislation, water supply and available reservoirs, plans and manner of improvement, and an executive committee, with power to act in the intervals of its regular sessions. Resolutions were adopted asking the Governors of the several States represented, to present the subject upon which the commission had been created in their forthcoming messages to their respective Legislatures—to advise them to instruct their Senators and request their Representatives in Congress to favor a liberal policy toward an interest of such magnitude, and to recommend them to make an appropriation sufficient to pay the expenses of the commission.

From a memorial prepared and submitted to the commission by Mr. Thurston, it is manifest that the project is one of the very highest importance to the States immediately concerned, and indirectly of great interest to the whole country. The claims of this subject to your prompt and favorable consideration, and that of Congress, will hardly be questioned, when it is remembered that it is presented by gentlemen who represent one-half of the population of the country; that the people, who would be directly or indirectly benefited by the contemplated improvement, possess one-half of its cultivated lands, raise sixty per cent. of its agricultural products, breed sixty per cent. of its live stock, own fifty per cent of its capital invested in farming implements and machinery, and have heretofore paid thirty-five per cent. of its internal taxation, and contributed a corresponding share toward the payment of the National debt.

The President of the United States, in his late message, invites the attention of Congress to this and similar enterprises, as being of great moment to the varied producing interests and the internal commerce of the country in time of peace, "and of inestimable value in case of a foreign war." In the scheme for the improvement of the Ohio river and its navigable tributaries Pennsylvania has an immediate and deep concern. The subject, as presented by Mr. Thurston, has awakened in my own mind an unreserved and ardent sympathy, and I refer you with pleasure to his very comprehensive and able report, and most cordially recommend that the instructions requested, and an appropriation to meet the necessary expenses of our commissioners, be given. I am informed that the amount required by the commissioners of each State will not exceed three thousand dollars. It need scarcely be added that the character of the gentlemen composing the commission entitles them to your perfect confidence, and gives assurance that the appropriation would be judiciously and honestly expended.

CENTENNIAL.

On the fourth of July 1876, the nation will have completed the first century of its existence. The design to celebrate that great event in a becoming manner doubtless commends itself alike to your intelligent appreciation of the blessings of liberty and independence, and your highest sentiments of patriotic pride and gratitude. Already the preliminary steps of the design have been taken, and towards its happy realization the people of the entire country are looking with profound interest and pleasure. By a combination of circumstances, well known in history, in the metropolis of our State the declaration of Independence was proclaimed, and the Constitution subsequently adopted. The city has, therefore, very naturally been selected as the scene of the proposed Centennial Celebration and International Exhibition.

A popular manifestation of this kind should correspond to the character of the event to be celebrated. It will be the first Centennial celebration of our national existence—the greatest event that can possibly occur in the life-time of any living American; it will be the first international exhibition ever given in honor of Republican Government, and will exhibit the effect of our institutions in promoting wealth, intelligence and happiness. The ceremonies of this unprecedented occasion should be noted for spontaneous enthusiasm, universal enlistment of popular sentiment, and a more impressive grandeur than has ever heretofore been witnessed.

The enterprise, which cannot fail to interest the whole country, must prove unusually attractive to Philadelphians, and scarcely less so to the whole people of the Commonwealth; and it is certainly to be expected that they will be peculiarly distinguished for earnestness and zeal in its support. The city having thus far borne all the expenses attending the organization and meetings of the United States Commissioners, and having extended to them graceful courtesies and liberal hospitality, it may be well now to consider what the State may do to advance the cause, and what further action or aid in the premises may be expected from the General Government.

Naturally desiring to have no financial trusts in this connection and feeling the need of an executive arm capable of performing the many business functions essential to the success of the undertaking, the National Commissioners asked Congress to authorize the organization of a corporation, under the title of the "Centennial Board of Finance," with a capital stock amounting to ten million dollars, divided into shares of ten dollars each, with the power of acquiring and holding such real and personal estate as may be needed in carrying into effect the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1871.

An act embodying these privileges was promptly passed by Congress, June 1, 1871, and under it books for the subscription of the stock have been opened in each State and Territory, and the organization of the Board of Finance will probably be completed before the adjournment of the Legislature.

The quota of stock allotted to Pennsylvania will be promptly taken, and more than this its people cannot do, until the hundred days, prior to the organization of the Board of Finance, in which the subscription books are required to be kept open in each State and Territory, shall have elapsed; after which time, any stock not taken, should, if not called for by others, be promptly subscribed by our citizens.

Under the eleventh article of the Constitution the State is prohibited from subscribing for stocks or lending its credit for any other object than the payment of its own debt, or for the purpose of military defence. But it can and should make such a special donation as would inspire popular confidence, excite the emulation of other States, and insure the prompt commencement of the work upon a scale commensurate with its importance.

The eighth section of the original act of Congress authorizing the exhibition, provides "that whenever the President shall be informed by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania that provision has been made for the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose, and for the exclusive control by the commission herein provided for, of the proposed exposition, the President shall, through the Department of State, make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the exhibition will open and the place at which it shall be held; and he shall communicate to the diplomatic representatives of all nations copies of the same, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the commissioners, for publication in their respective countries."

The provisions authorizing the organization of the Board of Finance, and the formal proclamation of the national and international character of the exhibition is deferred until the Governor of this Commonwealth can make the required report to the President of the United States. I would, therefore, recommend to your honorable bodies to make a sufficient appropriation for the purpose of securing the erection of suitable buildings for holding the exhibition, to be under the control of the National Commission in accordance with the act of Congress.

I would further recommend that your "Committee on Federal Relations" consider the propriety of asking Congress to make an appropriation for such necessary expenses of the National Commissioners as will enable them to work with efficiency. The members are national officers charged with a trust of great responsibility and engaged in an enterprise in which the reputation of the country is directly involved.

Our Government, which expended a large sum of money in promoting the Paris exhibition, certainly will not treat the agents to whom it has committed the task of preparing a memorial of its birth upon its own soil, in the form of an International Exhibition of the Arts of Modern Civilization, with such parsimony as would deprive them of their proper influence, dignity and independence.

The State Commissioners heretofore appointed under the acts of the Legislature have made no report of their transactions, and may not yet have found their proper sphere of usefulness. They can render much service to the United States Commissioners, and to the Board of Finance, by obtaining subscriptions of stock, and promoting such organization of the industries of the State as would contribute to the success of the exhibition, and present an appropriate display of the wealth and resources of the Commonwealth.

This great national enterprise appeals as well to local pride as to common patriotism; it must be successful—the nation has decreed it; and since to Pennsylvania has been assigned the honor of having the celebration take place on her soil, she must and will see to it that it shall not fail. I, therefore, earnestly solicit for it not only your aid, but also the thoughtful and zealous support of all social, industrial, scientific, educational and religious associations, and that of all good citizens, who have at heart the honor, perpetuity, and happiness of our common country.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In my official communications, heretofore, to the Legislature, and in public addresses to the people, I have without hesitation declared my views in favor of protection to our Home Industries, and in defence of labor against foreign competition. Continued observation and experience have tended to confirm me as to the correctness of the opinions then expressed. I now reiterate them with undiminished confidence; and feel peculiar satisfaction in the belief that Congress will maintain a policy that has so vastly contributed to the prosperity of the whole country.

The inter-state courtesies heretofore exercised have been continued and fostered by a system of mutual exchanges of the laws and other public documents, and in the enforcement of statutes authorizing requisitions, and the rendition of fugitive criminals. During my administration there has not occurred a single circumstance to mar the harmony and friendship existing between the Government of Pennsylvania and that of any other State, or of the nation. The obvious advantages arising from such a condition of our affairs must naturally tend to advance the best interests of the States, and cement the bonds of the National Union.

The recent elections prove, by unprecedented majorities, that the country reposes extraordinary confidence in the patriotism, sagacity and integrity of the Republican party. In response to this sentiment, that party should discharge its sacred trust by a wise, honest, economical and patriotic administration of the government; a thorough reform of the civil service; the continuation of such duties upon foreign imports as will secure and enhance the prosperity of our domestic manufactures; the reduction of the scale of internal taxes to the lowest degree that would be adequate to the maintenance of the public credit and the gradual extinction of the national debt; the restoration of our foreign commerce, the extension of ample financial facilities for the requirements of business, the encouragement and regulation of immigration; the increase of the means of cheap land and water transportation, with a view to the largest and most rapid development of the national resources; and such enforcement of the provisions of the amended Constitution as will preserve peace in the States and secure, beyond the touch of injustice and oppression, the rights of all citizens.

All the circumstances considered, I may, in this connection, be excused for the indulgence of some brief personal allusions. In the administration of the Chief Magistracy, I have, with only good intentions, and unconscious of intentional error, to the best of my ability, endeavored to discharge the various duties that have devolved upon me, in such manner as to advance the public welfare, by condemning waste and extravagance, practicing economy, reducing taxation, paying the State debt, promoting the public health, advancing the cause of general education, cultivating humanity and charity, tempering Justice from the fountain of mercy, maintaining the principles of the Constitution, and defending the honor and sovereignty of the State, and the rights and interest of her citizens.

During my administration the Legislature has been in session three hundred and eighty-seven days; in that time nine thousand two hundred and forty-two bills, and one hundred and fourteen resolutions, were passed, of which eight thousand eight hundred and forty-two bills, and one hundred and thirteen resolutions, received my approval; six became laws without my sanction, and three hundred and ninety were vetoed. The vetoes average a little more than one per diem during the sessions, and all of which, with the exception of four, were sustained by the Legislature. In addition to my six annual messages, I have also transmitted to the Legislature one hundred and five special communications.

The period for disconnecting my official relations with the General Assembly having almost arrived, I may properly avail myself of this opportunity to acknowledge the general courtesy I have received from the successive Legislatures with whom I have had the honor to hold official intercourse, and to express the profound sense of gratitude I entertain toward the people of my native State, for the many honors they have conferred upon me, and still more for the steadfast confidence with which they have supported me, and sustained my administration.

To Hon. Francis Jordan, Secretary of State; Hon. Frederick Carroll Brewster, Attorney General; Hon. James P. Wickersham, Superintendent of Schools, and General Alexander Russell, Adjutant General, I tender my warmest and special thanks for their hearty accord and energetic support. I owe them not only a debt of gratitude for their personal fidelity, but a sincere and heart felt commendation to the people, for the able, efficient and eminently satisfactory manner in which they have performed all the duties that have been devolved upon them in their several departments. Col. Benj. F. Lee, my Private Secretary, and his assistant, Col. William C. Armor, are deserving of honorable mention for their zealous and faithful execution of my orders. My thanks are also due, and they are earnestly tendered, to the clerks and other appointees in the several departments for their uniform courtesy and the zeal manifested by them for the public good.

It affords me peculiar satisfaction to feel that my official honors and responsibilities are shortly to be transferred into the hands of a gentleman, who will sacredly guard the one, and faithfully discharge the other. Major General John F. Hartranft has signally illustrated his courage and patriotism on many fiercely contested fields of battle; and qualities, that have made his reputation as a soldier, have been no less conspicuous in the pursuits of civil life. He will bring to the discharge of his duties a large and valuable experience in the management of public affairs; and all that is known of his antecedents may be regarded as a garanty for that confidence of the people who have elevated him to the Gubernatorial Chair by so large a majority I bespeak for him your hearty co-operation in guarding and advancing the public interests; and I earnestly invoke Heaven's choicest blessings upon the people of Pennsylvania—that their abundance may never be diminished—and that her honored name may shine in the galaxy of the American Union with increasing splendor forever.

JNO. W. GEARY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburgh, Pa., January 8, 1873.

PARDON REPORT.

Below will be found such portions of Governor Geary's message relating to pardons granted during the year, as are of interest to parties in this portion of the State, together with the Governor's reasons for granting the same:

JOHN LENNOX. Washington county. Murder in the Second Degree. May 25, 1867. Eight years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned November 27, 1871. Reasons: Lennox has already suffered an imprisonment of over six years; he is now over fifty years of age and in failing health; the crime was committed during great political excitement, and under great provocation; the sentiment of the community in which the crime occurred is favorable to his pardon, and the ends of justice have been fully subserved by the punishment already inflicted.

WILLIAM CLINTON. Allegheny county. Adultery. July 15, 1871. One hundred dollars fine and six months in county work house. Pardoned July 26, 1871, but fine not remitted. Reasons: The defendant had always been an upright citizen; he has been amply punished for the crime alleged to have been committed; and Hon. Edwin S. Stowe, Associate Law Judge, writes: "I believe Mr. Clinton has been sadly victimized by the father of this girl. * * * I feel convinced, from what I have heard since the sentence, that the matter was only pushed on as a means, or because of a failure to secure more money."

JOHN NEWELL. Allegheny county. Mayhem. July 8, 1871. Fifty dollars fine and sixteen months in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned January 26. Reasons: Newell committed the offence which led to his conviction, in a desperate conflict involving his life with a man notorious for his quarrelsome disposition and fighting propensities; the evidence offered by the Commonwealth did not justify a conviction for any greater crime than assault and battery, and was of such doubtful character that the defendant was twice tried for the same crime before conviction was had; the entire jury recommend his release.

JEREMIAH FORCE. Allegheny county. Selling Lottery Tickets. February 10, 1872. Five hundred dollars fine and six months in county work-house. Pardoned February 27. Reasons: Force is sixty years old and in ill health; his physician, S. J. Furlough, has made affidavit that he is suffering from a severe bronchial and lung disease and that close confinement will unquestionably hasten his death. He has always ranked as a respectable and reliable citizen; he did not think he was amenable to the law, having taken out a license from the United States Government to sell lottery tickets. The prosecution was for the sole purpose of extorting money. He has not engaged in the said business for twenty months, and has entirely abandoned it. None of the facts in the case justify a further imprisonment.

LEVI RUSH. Allegheny county. Selling liquor on Sunday. March 12, 1872. Seventy-five dollars fine and ten days in county prison. Pardoned March 14, excepting the fine. Reasons: Rush has heretofore sustained the reputation of a law-abiding citizen; the ends of justice have been fully satisfied in the payment of the fine and the punishment already inflicted.

WILLIAM A. FARREN. Armstrong county. Assault and Battery. March 16, 1872. Four hundred dollars fine and six months in county prison. Pardoned March 27, excepting as to fine and costs. Reasons: An affidavit of Henry McGhee states that Farren suffered a terrible family affliction some years ago, since which time his reason has been impaired, and that from imprisonment his physical system is much prostrated, and unless he is released there is great danger that he may wholly lose his reason; and under all the extenuating circumstances mercy and humanity commend him to clemency.

ALEXANDER SIMPSON. Mercer county. Arson. September 26, 1871. Three years in Western Penitentiary and five hundred dollars fine. Pardoned April 4th, excepting as to fine. Reasons: Simpson was convicted principally on the testimony of the prosecutrix, who is very old and scarcely a competent witness; two others, on the same indictment with the prisoner, were acquitted; he is a very young man, and mainly the support of an aged mother; he has hitherto borne a good character, and grave doubts exist in regard to his guilt.

NEAL M'CALLION. Allegheny county. Keeping a disorderly house. March 23, 1872. Three hundred dollars fine and nine months in county workhouse. Pardoned April 11. Reasons: M'Callion's conviction was based on very doubtful testimony; he has always bore a good character, and the sentence was extremely severe. His physician, W. V. Marquis, states that the prisoner "has been an invalid for the greater part of the year, and will scarcely outlive his sentence."

GEORGE BROWN. Mercer county. Murder. April 24, 1869. Eleven years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned April 24. Reasons: Brown's health has become so much impaired that longer imprisonment will endanger his life; his conduct while in prison has been good; he was only seventeen years of age when convicted; he is the principal support of a widowed mother, and other circumstances fully vindicate Executive clemency.

JOHN LONG. Allegheny county. Assault and Battery. February 10, 1872. Six months in county work house. Pardoned May . Reasons: Long has always borne a good character; he has served on the police force with credit for several year. he has a wife and six children dependent on him for support; his wife is at times deranged and unfit to take care of the family; and all the facts justify the prisoner's release.

JOHN GORE. Cambria county. Murder in the Second Degree. December 15, 1865. Fourteen years and nine months in the Western Penitentiary. Pardoned May 7. Reasons: Gore had just returned from the army, and was under the influence of liquor when he commited the crime, and under great provocation; his health has failed, and he will die in prison unless released; the warden and chaplain of the penitentiary certify to his good conduct, believe him sincerely penitent, and recommend his pardon. Circumstrnces do not justify longer incarceration.

HENRY FIFER. Westmoreland county. Assault and Battery. February 10, 1872. Two hundred dollars fine and six months in county prison. Pardoned June 1, excepting as to fine. Reasons: Pifer has, previous to conviction, always borne a good character, and this act was done under great provocation. The petitioners are confident in the belief that he will hereafter remain a good citizen; the punishment already suffered is considered quite sufficient.

MARY CORNELL. Erie county. Burglary. May 28, 1870. Three years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned June 7, on recommendation of the board of inspectors of the Western Penitentiary.

HENRY DORAN. Fayette county. Murder in the Second Degree. June 11, 1870. Seven years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned June 8. Reasons: There was no intention on the part of Doran to commit a homicide; there was no ill-will between him and Lowe, the person killed; no weapon was used and the killing was accidental. Dr. John Boyd has certified that the health of the prisoner is in a critical condition, he having treated him for pleuritus, and then for phlegmonious erysipelas, complicated with other diseases. He is a young man, industrious and peaceful, and his release would be an act of justice and humanity.

SAMUEL SAGE, WILLIAM SANKEY AND ISAIAH BELL. Lawrence county. Burglary. May 18, 1872. Each twenty dollars fine and six months in county prison. Pardoned June 15. Reasons: Two of the defendants are young men yet in their minority; they have hitherto borne irreproachable characters; one of them is the only support of an aged and infirm mother, a lunatic aunt and an orphan nephew; the offence was committed whilst they were under the influence of intoxicating liquors, and no serious damage was done to the proprietor of the store entered.

ANDREW MILLER. Allegheny county. Larceny. June 29, 1872. One hundred dollars fine and six months in county work house. Pardoned August 10. Reasons: Miller has hitherto borne a good character; the jury recommended him to the mercy of the court; the petitioners believe him innocent of any intentional wrong; and he has a wife and family dependant upon him for support.

JOHN GRIMM. Allegheny county. Murder. October 25, 1869. Six years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned October 15. Reasons: Grimm has always sustained a good character; the offence was committed in self-defence; he served his country honorably and faithfully during the war; he has aged parents dependent upon him for support; having served out half his sentence the law has been fully vindicated and justice satisfied.

DEATH WARRANTS.

1. GEORGE GRANT. Sentenced January 31, 1872, by the court of oyer and terminer of Chester county, for the murder of Amanda B. Spence. Warrant issued September 11. Executed at West Chester, November 13, 1872.

2. MICHAEL MOORE. Sentenced September 4, 1872, by the court of oyer and terminer of Cambria county, for the murder of Anna E. Moore. Warrant issued October 11. Executed at Ebensburg, November 27, 1872.

Tabular Statement of the number of Pardons, (with yearly average,) and death warrants, issued from the year 1791 to 1872, inclusive, with the names of the Governors by whom they were issued, the population of the State at the time, and the approximate number of inhabitants to each pardon.

YEARS, INCLUSIVE.	No. of years.	Population of the State.	No. of pardons granted.	Yearly average of pardons.	Death warrants.	Average approximate No. of inhabitants to one pardon.	BY WHOM ISSUED.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Thomas Mifflin.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Thomas McKean.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Simon Snyder.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	William Findlay.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Joseph Hiester.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	John A. Shultz.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	George Wolf.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Joseph Ritner.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	David R. Porter.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Francis R. Shunk.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	William F. Johnston.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	William Bigler.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	James Pollock.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	William F. Packer.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Andrew G. Curtin.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	John W. Geary.
	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		

BREVITIES.

....The work house is so crowded at present that forty convicts have to sleep on the floor of the wings.

....The Mayor yesterday sent five men to the work house for loafing on the corners without visible means of support, and intends to continue his raid upon such.

....Prof. E. H. Eaton, at the late anniversary of his Sabbath School, received a valuable gold-headed cane. The presentation was made by John A. Myler, Esq., in a happy speech.

....Mrs. Wilson, an elderly lady, fell on Western avenue last evening and broke her leg. She was removed to her home on Manhattan street, where she received medical attention.

....Last evening the store of Mr. Edward Ruffenbach, on Carson street, near Thirteenth, was entered by sneak thieves while the family were at supper and $20 abstracted from the till.

....A slight fire occurred yesterday morning at the store of Mrs. Richards, on Market street, between the Diamond and Fourth avenue. The fire was extinguished without calling out the department.

....A shoemaker named McKain, on Arch street, Allegheny, inflicted a very severe gash on his left arm, yesterday by the slipping of his knife, while working at his bench. Dr. B. B. Smith attended him.

....Yesterday John Joice appeared in the Common Pleas for a writ of *Habeus Corpus* to secure the custody of his three children, Francis and Elizabeth, whom he says are unlawfully by Samuel Corbis of the Twentieth Ward.

....While a number of boys were playing on Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, one of them pushed a sharp stick through the cheek of a companion named Thompson. Dr. Walter Ure attended the injured lad.

....Capt. W. P. Herbert, Secretary of the Western Insurance Company, yesterday morning received a dispatch, announcing that the steamer Juniata, owned in this city, had been sunk by the ice at Aurora, Indiana. Particulars will be seen in another column.

....Mr. Harry Wallace of Smith's Ferry, and agent for the DAILY GAZETTE, is a young man worthy of all the encouragement the citizens of this town can bestow on. We hope they will see that he is sustained in his effort of trying to furnish them with all the latest news.

....Mr. John Hubley made a bad speculation at the horse market yesterday. He purchased three horses and engaged a boy to lead them home. At the corner of Twentieth and Penn street, one of the horses laid down, gave a convulsive gasp, and a parting kick, and died.

....A team of four horses attached to a coal wagon ran away on Penn street yesterday afternoon. When near Sixteenth street, one of the animals fell into a hole in the street, and had one leg broken. The horse was subsequently shot. We could not ascertain the owner's name.

....Joseph Dornberger, a dairyman, residing on Girty's Run, was kicked in the head by a horse on Tuesday morning, and so severely injured that his life is despaired of. The left side of his face was crushed in, and an eye kicked out. The injury was received while he was attending to his horse in a blacksmith shop in Millvale.

....A few days ago a child residing in the upper part of Allegheny, near Federal street, died from the effects of eating a fancy cake, purchased at the baker's. The cake had been variegated on the top with anniline—a coloring matter that is very poisonous, and which by mistake had been used instead of cochineal, which is the usual article used.

....A regular meeting of the Allegheny Lodge No. 151, K. of P. was held last evening, at which the following officers were installed: V. P. J., Harry Holland; W. C., John J. Fincke; V. C. C., F. Henderson; D. S. D., S. Simpson; R. S., W. H. Warnick; B. H., C. Duggan; B. Y., John W. Grubbs; J. S., John McC. Ludwick; O. S., Thos. Myler. Trustees A. H. Holmes and Cyrus Ludwick; B. G. I., Thomas Myler.

....The following gentlemen have been elected Directors of the Allegheny Real Estate Savings Bank to serve during the ensuing year: John Dean, Hugh M'Neill, John Megraw, Addison Lysle, Robert Taggart, James Morgan, Jacob Kopp, Alexander Patterson. This institution, though one of our youngest Banks, has met with remarkable success under the administration of President Dean and the Directors, who have been seconded in their efforts by the business sagacity of Capt. Wm. Porter, the Cashier. The bank is now regarded as one of the safest and most accomodating in the city, and commences a new year with the most cheering prospects.

HOME NEWS.

Several rooms [illegible] corner of Sixth av[illegible] For terms, &c., ap[illegible] room.

Meeting of Soldiers.

There will be a meeting of soldiers and sailors of the late war, held at G. A. R. Hall, Nos. 102 and 104 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, this Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of taking such action concerning the new soldiers and sailors Homestead Bill, now pending in the United States Senate, as may be deemed advisable. The attendance of all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, who can be present is desired, as the matter for consideration is one of general interest.

Directors Elected.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Improvement Trust Company held yesterday, the following Board of Directors was elected:

PRESIDENT—Josiah Reamer.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. J. Burchfield,	J. H. Miller,
Henry A. Weaver,	D. C. Thompson,
E. W. Swentzel,	Wm. B. Sterritt,
Henry A. Freyvogel,	Jas. W. Campbell.
J. L. Marshall,	

Lecture To-night.

To-night, at Library Hall, our citizens will be enabled to enjoy a rich, scholarly and interesting treat, being the lecture of Bret Harte on his famous subject "The Argonauts of '49." The meaning of the title is the gold-seekers who went to the Pacific coast at the outbreak of the gold excitement in 1849. The lecture abounds in rare anecdote, and is an interesting history of the habits, customs and daily life of the miners. It has been very highly recommended by the eastern press, and we trust a large and fine audience will greet the poet of the Pacific to-night at Library Hall. Prof. Toerge's band will be present before the lecture is begun, and enliven the proceedings with their delightful music.

An Acceptable Testimonial.

New Year's day, 1873, was made a day of pleasant memory to our young friend, John F. Baxter, formerly an "Allegheny boy," but now with his father, Mr. James Baxter, in charge of the Confluence Station, Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore road. The conductors and train employes of the road, who have been indebted to "Johnny" for many favors and kindly courtesies, took occasion on that day to express their appreciation of his accommodating spirit and general worth by making him the recipient of a superb gold watch and chain, the presentation ceremony consisting of the usual fraternal interchanges of sentiment. Our young friend has a great penchant for "railroading" and considering his youth is said to have no superior in practical knowledge of the business, and bids fair to take a place among the leaders in that department of activities. If he has in any degree justified the bright expectations entertained of him by acquaintances here, he is certainly deserving of success and was especially a most worthy principal for the pleasant episode we have recorded.

ONE TOO MANY.

Charged With Bigamy.

Annie Williams appeared before Squire McMasters, and made information yesterday, charging David Price alias Williams, with bigamy. She alleges that about a year ago she was married to him, after which he lived with her some three months. About six months ago he married a widow named Mrs. Morgan, with whom he has lived ever since within a few squares of her house. Price was arrested and remanded to jail for a hearing.

A HASTY MARRIAGE.

A Music Teacher's Love—How It Ended.

Yesterday, at Alderman O'Donnell's, the daughter of a well known citizen of the Ninth ward appeared and requested the arrest of a well known music teacher of Allegheny City, on the charge of seduction under promise of marriage, he having been her music teacher for some time past. The 'Squire complied with her request, and the constable went at once and made his unwelcome call upon the Professor of the "balm that will soothe savage beasts." He complied with a remarkable alacrity, and was at the office in a very short time. The Alderman explained how matters stood, and the Professor, with music in his soul, consented to be joined in connubial bliss. The matter was thus satisfactorily settled, the newly made groom going one way and the wife another.

THE U. S. MARSHAL.

Capt. Hall Inducted into Office—Compliments from the Court.

In the United States Circuit and District Courts yesterday morning, Judges M'Kennan and McCandless on the bench, Capt. John Hall, the newly appointed United States Marshal for this District, appeared and filed his bond in the sum of $20,000 with the late Marshal Alex. Murdoch, and Robert Lutton as sureties. The bond was appoved by the Court.

Judge McCandless then complimented Marshal Murdock upon the able and satisfactory discharge of his public duties, both during the administration of Mr. Lincoln and Gen. Grant, and after administering to the new marshal the oath required by law, presented him with his commission and, congratulating him on his promotion, remarked that he felt assured the President could have made no better selection, or Mr. Murdoch have a more worthy successor, as he had, by the faithful discharge of his duties as deputy marshal, and his pleasing and satisfactory manner of transacting business, gained the confidence of the court, and secured the esteem of all with whom he had been called into business relations.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Fire Commission—Provisions for the South Side—The Appropriation for Next Year—Bonds to be Issued.

Yesterday afternoon the Fire Commission held their regular monthly meeting, at their rooms, Municipal Hall, a full representation being present.

After the usual preliminary routine business, a committee, consisting of Messrs. White, Fullwood and Hays, was appointed to locate and purchase sites for the proposed new engine houses for the South Side.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Wilson, McElroy, Torley, Stewart and Pitcairn was appointed to contract for the proposed new engines—five in number.

The matter of funds for the Department was next considered, when it was stated that the Finance Committee had agreed to recommend a cash appropriation of $100,000 to meet the current expenses of the Department during 1873, and also to allow the Commission to issue bonds to the amount of $200,000, payable in fifteen years, the proceeds of which should be applied to the extension of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, purchase of engines, &c., &c.

Warrants were then ordered for sundry small bills, and the meeting adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

In the case of Philip Brady vs. John Sherlock, guardian of the estate of Catharine Thomas and Mary Sherlock, a verdict for plaintiff, in the sum of eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents, was rendered.

William M. Johnson, for use of J. W. Johnson vs. Mrs. Catharine Mulle, owner, and John Vernon, Sr., and John Vernon, Jr., partners as John Vernon & Sons, contractors. Two cases action on mechanics lien. A verdict was rendered for plaintiff in each case in the sum of fifty-three dollars, one and one-half cents.

In the case of Lippincott & Johnson vs. Peter Spilman, which was an action on a book account, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $139.50.

In the case of Ann McClelland vs. Reuben Hemingray, Wm. Shore, Henry P. Danniels and Wm. J. Criser, which was an action brought to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff, a verdict of one dollar was rendered for plaintiff.

Reports were filed by the Freehold Bank and Building Association and the Nation's Bank for Savings for the year ending December 31st, 1872, as required by law.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

John Wallace,	Geo. Johnston,
Geo. A. Foster,	Henry Wilkinson,
W. H. Reynolds,	James Patton,
John Lloyd,	Michael Brennan,
Sarah J. Bowers et. al.,	Andrew Miller,
Hesekiah Askins,	Henry De Boer,
Joseph King,	Daniel Kerr et. al.,
Robert Foster,	Riddle Allen,
John Moore,	John Grant,
Charles Smith,	Louis Mueller,
Daniel Monday et. al.,	August Danner,
James Parker,	Lewis Myers,
Laura Marsh.	

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

Commonwealth vs. John Haley, charged with felonious assault and battery in shooting Owen McAnally, at Braddock's Fields, on the 26th of November last. Defendant plead guilty of a misdemeanor in unlawfully wounding McAnally, and was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents, and undergo an imprisonment in jail for sixty days.

Commonwealth vs. George Hopkins, charged, on the oath of Jacob Ostrander, with eloping and commiting adultery with Mary Louisa Ostrander, a daughter of deponent. On motion of the District Attorney a *nolle prosequi* was allowed on payment of costs by defendants.

Commonwealth vs. Frank Ketterle, charged with assault and battery. The case was settled on payment of costs by defendant. In the case of Commonwealth vs. William Bowers and Samuel Bell, charged with receiving stolen goods, jury out.

W. S. Bacon and Robert Simpson were next put on trial for malicious mischief, in breaking the windows in the residence of Robert Gunderman at Elizabeth, Pa. On trial.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In the bankruptcy branch of this court the order of the court made on the 26th ult., directing the assignees of P. Featherstone, bankrupt of Allegheny county, to pay said bankrupt the sum of $300 claimed instead of exempt property, was rescinded.

Lecture Committee will be rejoiced to-night, at the crowd to hear Bret Harte.

Men's heavy kip boots, selling from $3.00 to $4.00 per pair, at the New York Boot and Shoe House, No. 67 and 69 Fifth avenue, *Dispatch* building.

Bret Harte at Library Hall.

To save money, purchase your boots and shoes at the New York Boot and Shoe House, No. 67 and 69 Fifth avenue, *Dispatch* building.

THE COAL RUN.

Additional Shipments Since our Last Report.

Since our last report the following additional shipments of coal have been made:

CINCINNATI.

	Coal Boats.	Barges.	Bushels.
Jim Brown		6	66,000
Jim Brown—4 flats coke			20,000
Sampson No. 2		11	125,000
V. H. Wilson		4	44,000
" " 2 of coke			41,000
		21	296,000

LOUISVILLE.

James Gilmore	1	12,000
" "	5 coke	193,000
Resolute	7 coke	205,000
Alice Brown—9	1 fuel bt.	193,000
Grand Lake, No. 2—9	2 fuel bts	200,000
J. H. Bigley—additional		55,000
Greyhound—additional		10,000
	18	787,000

ST. LOUIS.

Ironsides	4 coke	100,000

RECAPITULATION.

	Tow Boats.	Boats and Barges.	Bushels.
Cincinnati	3	27	296,000
Louisville	4	34	787,000
St. Louis	1	4	100,000
	8	65	1,183,000
Before reported	47	400	5,286,000
Grand Total	55	365	6,469,000

Gold seekers of 1849, come to the front to-night at Library Hall.

At Library Hall to-night, "Argonauts of '49"—lecture by Bret Harte.

Lasting Loveliness.

Twenty years ago, when paint, pearl powder and enamel were ruining the complexions and destroying the health of women of fashion, HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM was brought out as a pure botanical cosmetic, guaranteed to restore bloom and beauty to the skin. From that time to the present it has been continually rising in public estimation, as the safest and most unexceptionable preparation of its class. Instead of producing an artificial, metallic surface, like the deadly enamels, or wilting the cuticle like the poisonous fluids sold under various names as "beautifiers," it keeps the skin as soft as velvet, renders it as smooth and glossy as satin, and imparts to it that delicate, rosy tinge, which is the *beau ideal* of complexional loveliness. This exquisite chromatic effect is not transient. By applying the Balm daily, it may be prolonged from youth to age. A lady who purchased the first bottle of the article nineteen years ago, writes to say that her complexion at forty is "purer, clearer and more brilliant than it has ever been," and she attributes its beauty solely to the daily use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. TTHS.

Go and hear Bret Harte, to-night, at Library.

Soldiers, Attention!

No soldier or sailor should fail to call at one of the following places, viz.: B. F. Brown & Co.'s office, 116 Smithfield street; Mayor's office, Allegheny; Alderman Hoerr's office, 1,913 Carson street, Birmingham, or Alderman Krehan's office, 1,113 Carson street, Birmingham, and sign petitions to the Senate asking them to pass the Bounty Land bill as passed by the House on the 12th ultimo. 2

Argonauts to-night at the Library.

Great bargains in gent's fine goods, at the New York Boot and Shoe House, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth avenue, *Dispatch* building. 6

Solid chunks of humor at the Library to-night.

Women and Misses' shoes at wholesale prices, at the New York Boot and Shoe House, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth avenue, *Dispatch* building.

Bret Harte, the poet of the period, lectures to-night at the Library.

It is astonishing, nevertheless 'tis a positive fact, that the New York Boot and Sho House sell chileren shoes at 50 cents.

Go to Library Hall, and hear the history of the "dead broke" Argonauts.

Pittsburgh Argonauts, go and hear Bret Harte to-night at Library Hall.

Mill men and miners will find it to their interest to buy their nailed shoes at the New York Boot and Shoe House, No. 67 and 69 Fifth avenue, *Dispatch* building.

A GOOD THING DULY APPRECIATED

No beneficial revolution ever goes backward; and this maxim is as invariable in medicine as in politics. The advent of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, twenty years ago, produced a revolution in the treatment of a large class of ailments, and that revolution has ever since been in "the full tide of successful experiment." If that tide has borne the proprietors of the celebrated vegetable specific "on to fortune," it has also borne thousands of human beings, who were languishing under the effects of disease, weak and hopeless, out of the depths of despondency into the paradise of health and cheerfulness. It is no exaggeration to say that to the vigor, the regularity of habit of body, the good appetite and perfect digestion, acquired under the operation of this unequalled tonic and corrective, multitudes of people in every walk of life who had been vainly physicked in the usual way, owe the blessings of renewed health and the prospect of prolonged life.

DIED.

LYSLE—On Tuesday, December 9, 1872, at San Diego, California, THOMPSON LYSLE, of the firm of George Lysle & Sons, of this city.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, Shaws avenue, McKeesport, FRIDAY, January 10th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

☞RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER. 117 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

☞CHARLES, PEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, cor. of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE M. L. I. & IMPROVEMENT TRUST CO. OF PITTSBURGH, JANUARY 1ST, 1873.

ASSETS.

Real Estate and Buildings	$139,544 93
Bonds, Mortgages and other Securities	146,249 08
Office Furniture	1,022 27
Due from Banks	187 18
Cash	23,518 63
Total	$310,522 09

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$145,272 40
Due Depositors	67,260 59
Amount unpaid on Real Estate unsold	52,765 43
Interest and Insurance Reserve	23,217 62
Net Earnings	22,006 05
Total	$310,522 09

The above is a true statement.
BENJ C. PARKE, Treasurer.

The undersigned STOCKHOLDERS, appointed to examine into the affairs of the Company, certify that they have Audited the Accounts, counted the Cash, examined the Securities, and the foregoing statement to be correct.
E. H. NEVIN, Jr., JOHN A. PRINCE, A. C. BAYS, JOHN McKAIN, S. M. RAYMOND, Committee.
JANUARY 3d, 1873.

Third Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of SEVEN AND ONE-HALF (7½) PER CENT. out of the net earnings for the six months, ending the 31st ult., on the amount of Capital Stock paid up. Dividend payable on and after the 15th inst., in cash on full paid shares, and credited to account on all others.
J. M. MILLER, Secretary.
JANUARY 2d, 1873. ja9:198

DISSOLUTION.
The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of SMITH, WATSON & CO., Commission Merchants, doing business at the East Liberty Stock Yards, was dissolved by mutual consent, to date from the first of January, 1873, Mr. S. SMITH and Mr. W. HEDGES retiring. Mr. A. WATSON and Mr. C. Q. BRIGGS will continue the business, with address and references, as follows:
WATSON & BRIGGS, Commisson Merchants, For the sale of CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP, East Liberty Stock Yards, ADDRESS WILKINS POST OFFICE, Allegheny county, Pa.
REFERENCES.—Conv & McPherson, New York; Dell, Harbison & Co., Indianapolis; T. Robinson, Columbus, O.; J. Pearce, Philadelphia; H. Holmes, Chicago, Ills.; J. T. Brooks, Salem, O. ja9:196

NEW BOOKS.

A Memorial of Alice and Phebe Cary. By Mary Clemmer Ames	$2 00
The Wandering Heir. By Chas. Reade	1 00
Mrs. Skagg's Husbands. By Brete Harte	1 50
At His Gates. Mrs. Oliphant	1 50
The Yellow Flag. Yates	1 25
A Russian Journey. Proctor	3 00
The Romance of the Harem. By Mrs. Leonowens	3 00
Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea	3 00
Forces of Nature. A magnificent volume on Popular Science	12 50
Rome. By Francis Wey. 345 illustrations	27 50
Back Log Studies. By the author of "Summer in a Garden."	
Expressions of the Emotions in Men and Animals. By Darwin	3 50
Nordhoff's California	2 50
Whymper's Scrambles in the Alps	2 50
Myths and Myth-makers	2 00
Bagehot's Physics and Politics	1 50

AT DAVIS' BOOK STORE, 175 Liberty Street.

PRODUCE COMMISSION HOUSE. H. Riddle, Son & Co., Best brands of BUTTER and EGGS received daily. All kinds of Produce arriving daily at H. RIDDLE, SON & CO., No. 183 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja9

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—At Pittsburgh, the 12th DAY OF DEC. A. D. 1872. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of C. W. McDANIEL and ELIZABETH VAN METER, late partners as McDANIEL & CO., of Canonsburg, county of Washington, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts on petition of Elizabeth Van Meter, by the District Court of said District. JOHN W. DONNAN, Assignee, Attorney-at-Law, Washington, Pa. ja2:f97

BROOM CORN, BROOM HANDLES, Wire and Twine in quantities to suit purchasers, in store for sale by R. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water street.

PEA NUTS—750 BAGS CHOICE RED and white, in store for sale by R. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water street.

AMUSEMENTS.

☞PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD....Lessees and Managers.
THURSDAY EVENING, January 9, 1873, the celebrated Comedian, Mr. C. B. Bishop. Will appear in T. B. De Walden's society Play, entitled Upper Ten and Lower Twenty.
Mr. C. B. Bishop as........Christopher Crookpath
Friday, Benefit of Mr. C. B. Bishop.
Saturday, "War Clouds" Matinee. Admission 25c.

☞FRED. AIMS' AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
FRED. AIMS........Lessee and Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS.....Stage Manager and Advertiser.
GREAT NEW BILL TO-NIGHT. TWO GRAND NEW TROUPES. WELCH, NEWCOMB & ROBERTS' MINSTRELS AND BRASS BAND, Fayette Welch and 15 Star Minstrel Artistes. TROUPE NO. 2. The Newsar Variety Combination. Three La Marko Gymnasts, John Mulligan, Sallie Swift, Nellie Howard, James Wesley, Addie Johnston, Alf. Buckly, Lew Brimmer, Annie Chase, with Blanche Selwyn, Freeman Sisters, Trueman Sisters. All at one price of admission. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2:30 P. M.

☞TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE....Lessees and Managers.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. A Company composed entirely of Stars. Billy De Vere, M'lle De Granville, Walter Melville, Young America, Maud Le Moyne, El Nino Eddie, &c., &c. A mammoth olio to-night. Matinee on Saturday 2 30.

☞BLIND TOM CONCERTS AT MASONIC HALL, THREE NIGHTS ONLY, COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 6. The celebrated Negro Boy Pianist, BLIND TOM, The Great Musical Prodigy of the Age, and most Marvelous Musical Genius Living. Admission 50c., Reserved Seats 75c. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8. Seats can be secured at Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street. ja1

☞RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS. Mercantile Library Hall. RUBINSTEIN AND WIENIAWSKI. Thursday and Saturday Ev'gs, Jan. 16 and 18, When ANTON RUBINSTEIN, the greatest living pianist, will make his first appearance in Pittsburgh, with HENRI WIENIAWSKI, "the Rival of Paganini," M'lle LOUISE LIEBHART, the celebrated Soprano, M'lle LOUISE ORMENY, the favorite Contralto. Secured seats, $2; to be had on Monday morning, January 13, at Kleber's Music Store. Steinway Pianos used at all Rubinstein Concerts. ja7:178

☞MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES. LIBRARY HALL. An evening of Wit and Humor. BRET HARTE, Will deliver his sparkling and witty Lecture, "The Argonauts of '49," ON THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 9th. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Admission 75 cents. Orchestral Concert by Prof. Toerge's Band. ja7

☞Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS

WANTS.

WANTED.—20 GIRLS FOR GENERAL house work and cooking in private families in the city and country. Cooks, Chambermaids, Dining room Girls, Washers and Ironers in Laundries, Scrubbers, Colored Servants, Half-grown girls for Hotels, Seminaries, Restaurants and Boarding Houses; several Girls want Sewing and Operating and Light Work. Highest wages paid to competent persons, and families wanting help of any description can be supplied. Girls wanting good situations can procure them at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension bridge, Pittsburgh. no23

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. A Country Store. S. L. CUTHBERT, 202 Liberty street. ja7-TTHS

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE, SEVEN Rooms; finished attic; walnut stair banister in hall; water and gas throughout; on Lot 20x100, near railroad shops on Market street; a broad avenue, in Sixth ward, Allegheny. Price, $3,500. Terms accommodating. For further information inquire at REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 47 East Diamond street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.—BELTING AND LACE LEATHER. Hoyt White Oak Tanned Leather Belting (short lap and patent jointed). G. N. HOFFSTOTT & CO., Sole Agents, 299 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Also, dealers in Leather, Hides, Oils, &c. au12:w44-MWF

FOR SALE.—SIX FINE BUILDING LOTS on JACKSON street, near Passenger Railway. Also a One-horse covered top spring wagon (light) will be sold low. Apply to W. P. PRICE'S Real Estate and Collection Agency, 34 Ohio street, Allegheny. Special attention given to renting houses and collecting rents. ja1

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS, ENTIRELY new "IMPROVED GROVER AND BAKER SEWING MACHINE." Apply to or address Pittsburgh GAZETTE. de16-tf

FOR SALE. GOLDEN WEDDING and FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, free or in bond, all ages to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age. JOSEPH FINCH & CO., 189 First avenue, Pittsburgh. my2

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any used. BOILER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to pump water heated to 212 degrees. Heaters furnished when ordered. JOHN M. COOPER, 382 Penn street. au8

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME DWELLING, situate on the corner of Bluff and Miltenberger streets, Sixth ward (near the new Market House,) containing 9 Rooms, Hall and Finished Attic. The inside work of the House is grained, the walls handsomely papered, and the premises, in other respects, are in good repair. A private sewer to extend water closet, &c. belongs to the property. Possession given immediately, if desired, as the owner has removed to an Eastern city, where he has engaged in business. The lot is 40x120, and extends to an alley in the rear. Apply to J. M. STONER, 158 Fourth avenue. oct18:b57.MWF

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.
The undersigned, Administrator *cum testamento annexo* of the estate of the late Mrs. ELLEN CAMERON, deceased, offer for sale the following described property, belonging to said estate, in the First ward, city of Pittsburgh, one three story BRICK HOUSE, No. 44 Second avenue, containing eleven (11) rooms, well finished; marble mantles in parlor; gas and water through the house; is built in latest modern style, and is elegantly finished; cellars dry and cemented. For further particulars call on or address R. ROBINSON, Administrator, No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny City, Or 10½ Sixth street, Pittsburgh. oc17:b72

FOR SALE. BRICK HOUSE 2 story, of 6 Rooms, Bath Room, Kitchen and Finished Attic; Range in Kitchen; Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout; Lot 21 feet by 90 feet, adjoining which is a Lot 24 feet front by 90 deep. Situate 68 Boyle street, Allegheny. For terms, inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street Allegheny.
Also, LOTS At Hoboken Station, Nine miles up West Pennsylvania Railroad. Now is the time to secure a cheap and desirable Lot at this beautiful place. Lots are 25 by 120, 40 by 160 feet, 1, 5 and 10 acres. Inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE. A COMPLETE CITY RESIDENCE. I offer for sale my dwelling house, No. 154 North Avenue, Allegheny. The house is large, handsomely located, fronting on the Park, and contains everything requisite to comfort and convenience. There is a good carriage house and stable on the end of the lot. The above property is in first-class order and is an attractive and complete home that can be enjoyed without any additional expenditure on the part of the purchaser. FOR TERMS, apply to J. W. ARROTT, 167 Wood street, Pittsburgh. ja8:184

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—M. B. COCHRAN & CO., dealers in Machinery, 121 Liberty street, have added a machine shop to their business and are prepared to do all kinds of repairing promptly and at lowest rates.

JONATHAN GALLAGHER, Office for Purchase and Sale of REAL ESTATE OF ALL KINDS, 47 East Diamond Square, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

WANTED. RAGS! RAGS! RAGS! The highest price paid for good rags, in large or small quantities, at H. R. McClellan & Co., 362 PENN STREET. We have also the best and largest stock of BROOM, BROOM MATERIAL and WRAPPING PAPER in the city, to which we call the attention of the trade. Call and see us. H. R. McCLELLAN & CO.

Flowers, Flowers. Choice BOQUETS, BASKETS and FLORAL DESIGNS. Special attention paid to decorating parlors and tables for weddings, &c. Finest canary birds and cages always on hand. J. R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists, 112 Smithfield street, Opposite Postoffice. de14:d&w.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America, ASSETS, $3,212,175.99. Insurance Co. of North America OF PHILADELPHIA. Losses adjusted and paid by WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave. mh4:128

DRIED PEACHES — 180 SACKS Choice Halves, in store, for sale by R. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water st.

DRIED APPLES—50 BBLS. NEW D. Apples in store, for sale by R. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water st.

PARED PEACHES—10 BAGS CHOICE and bright, in store, for sale by R. DICKEY & CO., 80 Water street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ins. Co. North America. INCORPORATED 1794.
Assets, - - - $3,500,000.
Boston Losses, - - 900,000.
Hartford Fire Ins. Co. INCORPORATED 1810.
Assets, - - - $2,545,000.
Boston Losses, - - 500,000.
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co. INCORPORATED 1825.
Assets, - - - $1,300,000.
Boston Losses, - - 300,000.
Policies Written and Losses Paid in these Companies by WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth Avenue.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., No. 67 Fourth Avenue. PITTSBURGH, January 6, 1873. ☞THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF This Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS ($3.00) per share, to be credited on the Stock Due Bills. C. G. DONNELL, Secretary. ja7:677

☞DIVIDEND NO. 15. OFFICE OF PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, January 6, 1873. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share, free of taxes, out of the earnings of the last six months, the same to be applied to paying off the Stock Due Bills. This pays up the stock in full, and makes the People's Insurance Company's capital $100,000 cash. WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. ja7

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INS. CO., ALLEGHENY, January 6, 1873. ☞DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE, payable to the Stockholders in cash at the office of the Company, No. 43 South Diamond street, Allegheny, on and after Monday, the 13th inst. JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary. ja7

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, January 7, 1873. ☞DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of taxes. JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier. ja8:191

☞MASONIC.—THE ANNUAL DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. will be paid the Stockholders of the Masonic Fund Society, or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th of JANUARY, 1873, at the office of the Treasurer, 105 Wood street. A. M. POLLOCK, Secretary. ja8:192

OFFICE OF THE CASH INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, January 7, 1873. ☞DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. ($4 00 per share,) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, the 13th inst. JOS. T. JOHNSTON, Secretary. ja7:f93

OFFICE OF MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS INS. CO., No. 87 Wood street, PITTSBURGH, January 6, 1873. ☞THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of ($3) THREE DOLLARS per share out of the earnings of the last six months, free of taxes and payable on or after MONDAY, 13th inst. JAMES M. KENNEY, Secretary. ja7:f82

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO., Hand street, PITTSBURGH, January 6, 1873. ☞DIVIDEND.—THE MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock (two dollars and fifty cents per share), payable forthwith at the Citizens' National Bank. R. K. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. ja7:f74

BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6, 1873. ☞TENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS PER SHARE out of the earnings of the last six months, payable in cash on and after Monday, January 13, 1873. GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary. ja7:f73

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6, 1873. ☞DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith. J. H. HILL, Cashier. ja7:f76

☞NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 13th instant. ROBERT J. GRIER, Cashier. PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1873. ja7

☞DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF the PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. F. M. GORDON, Cashier. JANUARY 4, 1873. ja7:f75

☞DIVIDEND.—BIRMINGHAM AND PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS on each share of the Capital Stock out of the earnings of the last six months, payable forthwith. JOHN C. STEVENSON, Treasurer, 129 Smithfield street. PITTSBURGH, January 6, 1873. ja7:f75

☞PENN AVENUE TRUST COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand. WM. H. CASSIDY, Cashier. PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1873. ja5

☞ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 6th inst. W. McCANDLESS, Cashier. PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1873. ja4

CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1873. ☞DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 14th instant. J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier. ja4

☞DIVIDEND. — EWALT STREET BRIDGE CO.—The Managers of this Company have declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS a share, payable on and after January 10th, 1873, at office of Treasurer, No. 406 Penn street. CHRISTIAN SIEBERT, Treasurer. ja4:f83

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1873. ☞A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after January 14th inst. JNO. G. MARTIN, Cashier. ja3:f54

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1873. ☞DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand. CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier. ja3:f52

BANK OF INDUSTRY, PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1873. ☞DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 15th instant. M. HANRAHAN, Cashier. ja3:f60

☞UNITED SAVINGS BANK DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the United Savings Bank have declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the amount of stock paid up to January 1st, payable on and after January 10th, 1873. ALEX. M. GUTHRIE, Cashier. ja3:f56

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, ALLEGHENY, December 31, 1872. ☞DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. from the profits of the last six months, payable on demand. J. N. DAVIDSON, Cashier. ja3:f62

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK OF ALLEGHENY, No. 47 EAST DIAMOND ST., ALLEGHENY, December 31, 1872. ☞DIVIDEND. — DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK OF ALLEGHENY.—The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the average capital paid in out of the earnings of the last five months, payable on and after the 6th inst. H. A. SPANGLER, Cashier. ja3:f57

ALLEGHENY REAL ESTATE BANK, ALLEGHENY, January 2, 1873. ☞DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th day of January, 1873. W. M. PORTER, Cashier. ja3:f61

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO., PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1873. ☞THE PRESIDENT AND MANAGERS of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS ON EACH SHARE of the capital stock out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to stockholders, or their legal representatives, by the treasurer forthwith. W. ROSEBURG, Treasurer. ja3:f44

MASONIC DEPOSIT SAVING BANK, No. 135 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1872. ☞THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock of the earnings for the last six months, payable on and after January 6th, 1873. GEO. C. McLEAN, Cashier. jan1:f41

ARSENAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1873. ☞THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENTUM upon the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to stockholders forthwith, at the banking house, free of tax. EUGENE SNOWDEN, Cashier. ja1

☞DIVIDEND.—SHOE AND LEATHER SAVINGS BANK.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock paid in, out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith. J. D. FRASER, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 31, 1872. ja1

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INS. CO., PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1872. Dividend No. 7. ☞THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable on and after January 1, 1873. J. J. ALBEITZ, Secretary. de30

ADVANCE IN WAGES.
YOU WILL SAVE 20 PER CENT.
BY BUYING YOUR
BOOTS AND SHOES
At Wholesale Prices from
R. TAGGART,
No. 129 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
Which is equal to 40 per cent. advance in wages. Call and examine our goods and prices.

ELECTIONS.

BANK.

NATION'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 51 North Diamond street, ALLEGHENY, PA., January 7, 1873. ☞THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Nine Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on the SECOND MONDAY OF JANUARY, 1873, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. C. W. BENNEY, Treasurer. ja8:188

NATION'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 51 North Diamond street, ALLEGHENY, PA., January 6, 1873. ☞THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Stock Dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share on the Capital Stock paid in. C. W. BENNEY, Treasurer. ja8:189

OFFICE OF ARMENIA INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1873. ☞ELECTION—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for twenty-one Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, in the First National Bank Building, MONDAY, January 13, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. T. BRENT SWEARINGEN, Secretary. ja7

MASONIC DEPOSIT SAVING BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 6, 1873. ☞ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL election for thirteen Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 135 Smithfield street, TUESDAY, January 14th, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock. GEO. C. McLEAN, Cashier. ja7

NATIONAL TRUST CO., PITTSBURGH, January 3, 1873. ☞THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR thirteen Directors of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. ROBT. J. GRIER, Cashier. ja7

FEDERAL INSURANCE CO., ALLEGHENY, PA., January 3, 1873. ☞AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 148 Lacock street, Allegheny, Pa., on MONDAY, the 13th inst., between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. W. GIBSON MILLER, Sec'y. ja4

☞DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK OF ALLEGHENY.—An election for SEVEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 3 and 7 P. M. H. A. SPANGLER, Cashier. ja3:f58

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1872. ☞THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at No. 83 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 P. M. S. F. VON BONNHORST, Treasurer and Secretary. ja1:f43

CITY BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 26, 1872. ☞THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the BANKING HOUSE on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier. de27

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 24, 1872. ☞THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS for this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M. J. D. SCULLY, Cashier. de25

☞GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—The Annual Election for Nine Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. JOS. LAURENT, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 21, 1872.

☞FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK—ELECTION.—The Annual Election for DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. S. GEORGE, Jr., Cashier. PITTSBURGH, December 16, 1872. de17

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, November 14, 1872. ☞THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1873, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. W. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

☞ELECTION NOTICE.—The Annual election of Directors of the Second National Bank, of Allegheny, Pa., will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1873, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M. J. N. DAVIDSON, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1872. ☞PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH. An election for Eleven Directors of this Bank will be held at its Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. T. M. GORDON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1872. ☞THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will take place at the Banking House, Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1873, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

☞THE IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH. The annual election for Thirteen Directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock. GEORGE R. DUNCAN, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 14, 1872.

☞CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK—ELECTION—The annual election for NINE DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JANUARY, 1873, the 14th proximo, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. R. K. WILSON, Cashier. PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1872.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1872. ☞AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1873, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 14, 1872. ☞THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking house, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. LONG, Cashier.

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 13, 1872. ☞AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 14, 1873, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M. JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH, December 30, 1872. ☞THE ANNUAL ELECION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, 423 Penn street, on MONDAY, January 13th, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. J. J. ALBEITZ, Secretary. ja3:185

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INS. CO., January 6, 1873. ☞AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 43 South Diamond street, Allegheny, on MONDAY, January 13, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. JNO. E. STEVENSON, Secretary. ja7

OFFICE OF CASH INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, January 7, 1873. ☞THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at its office, Phelan's Building, No. 22 Fifth avenue, on MONDAY, January 13, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. JOS. F. JOHNSTON, Secretary. ja7

OFFICE OF THE BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO., No. 41 Ohio street, ALLEGHENY, PA., Jan. 6, 1873. ☞THE REGULAR ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company to serve the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, January 13th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. GEO. D. RIDDLE, Sec'y. ja8:170

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLES INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1873. ☞AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE DIRECTORS, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, on MONDAY, January 13, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. ja3:f55

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., No. 67 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1873. ☞AN ELECTION FOR TWELVE DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at its office on MONDAY, the 13th inst., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. C. G. DONNELL, Secretary. ja3:f46

OFFICE OF THE IRON CITY MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. OF PENNA., No. 10½ SIXTH STREET. PITTSBURGH, PA., December 30, 1872. ☞THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 13th, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. JACOB RUSH, Secretary. de31:f34

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Columbia Oil Company, for the election of President and Directors, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 10 Sixth street, January 9, 1873, at 11 A. M. A. P. McGREW, Secretary. PITTSBURGH, Jan. 2, 1873. ja3:f49

☞NOTICE.—THE FIRST MEETING of the association known as the WATSON IRON COMPANY, will be held at the office of Thomas M. Howe, in the City of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of January next, at 3 o'clock P. M., in pursuance of the provisions of the general mining law of Michigan, and the several amendments thereto, for the purpose of electing Directors and adopting By-laws for the government of said Association, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. M. K. MOORHEAD, C. G. HUSSEY, JAMES WATSON. PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1873.

☞NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS AND THE PUBLIC.—The Executive Committee of the newly proposed HOME INVESTMENT AND SAVINGS BANK have this day changed its name to the INTER-NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., because the old title resembled one already in existence. The organization will take place as soon as the balance of shares remaining are subscribed. With the active co-operation of the eleven Directors and twenty-five Trustees, each representing a special business interest, the new Bank must command the patronage of the people and become a safe and profitable INVESTMENT. Subscription Books at Banking House of S. McCLEAN & CO., No. 61 Fourth avenue, where copies of constitution can be had. ja7:f80-TTHS

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY. ☞DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention. R. H. SMITH, Inspector. de23